FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 JULY 1985

Israel

The dialogue with the Soviet Union will continue despite the "regrettable mishap" in publicizing details of the talk between the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. While *HA'ARETZ* said Shamir has rebuked the Israeli ambassador for contributing to the leak by giving broad circulation to his report on the meeting, *HADASHOT* cited a senior Foreign Ministry source's view that the leak emanated from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' staff, who are "not interested in any foreign policy achievements that would be attributed to Shamir." Meanwhile, Peres expressed hope that the publicity given to the Paris meeting has not hindered a rapprochement with the Soviet Union, IDF radio noted, and he stressed Israel's desire for the Soviet Union to allow Jews to emigrate.

Reacting to the possible Soviet-Israeli rapprochement, Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali expressed concern that an influx of Soviet Jews into Israel would lead to additional settlements in the West Bank, thereby undermining the peace process, according to Cairo radio.

Copenhagen Bombings

The Islamic Jihad organization claimed responsibility for two bombings which took place in Copenhagen 22 July, damaging a Jewish synagogue and a Northwest Orient Airlines office and injuring 21 people, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. The radio also reported an Islamic Jihad spokesman's warning that those states believing themselves safe from attack will soon know that the organization can reach the White House, the Elysee Palace, 10 Downing Street, Jerusalem, and the headquarters of any Arab or foreign leader who cooperates with "reactionary forces" in the world.

Lebanon

A military source cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon revealed that Amal movement leader Nabih Birri has begun assembling a 3,000-man force to assume responsibility for security in West Beirut. The source indicated that 1,000 men have been recruited so far and are undergoing intensive training in Syria.

Meanwhile, Birri announced that a meeting will probably take place in Shtawrah in August in an effort to achieve a unified Amal-Progressive Socialist Party stand, Beirut radio reported.

Sudan

Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah denied reports on the possible resignation of the government, SUNA reported, adding that the government will remain in power until the end of the transitional period. He stressed that there are no differences between the Transitional Military Council and the Council of Ministers. According to another SUNA report, the prime minister cancelled a 23 July visit to Geneva due to "domestic commitments." Earlier, SUNA reported that the Council of Ministers reviewed the letter of resignation submitted to the prime minister by 'Awwad 'Abd al-Majid, the minister of finance and economic planning, who resigned along with the acting governor of the Sudan Central Bank. Contending that it has not tried to impose any terms on the finance and economic planning minister, the council urged 'Abd al-Majid to withdraw his resignation and resume his duties.

Libya

The Foreign Liaison Bureau summoned the Belgian charge d'affaires in Tripoli, whose country looks after U.S. interests in Libya, to hand him a "strongly-worded" protest note concerning U.S. "totally unjustifiable provocations," particularly the contents of President Reagan's recent speech to the American Bar Association, JANA reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi forces repulsed an Iranian offensive in the central sector early 23 July, "annihilating" most of the attacking force, INA reported citing an Iraqi military source. Monitored Iranian media have not thus far mentioned any new Iranian offensive.

Afghanistan

Citing information received from Panjsher Valley rebel commander Ahmad Shah Mas'ud, a Jami'at-e Eslami spokesman in Islamabad stated that Soviet helicopter gunships recently killed 131 POW's held by the mujahidin in an attack on a guerrilla base housing the prisoners, AFP reported. The prisoners, who included 120 officers, were about to be exchanged for jailed guerrillas, the spokesman contended. In another development, Karachi radio reported that the director of information in the DRA Defense Ministry has defected to the mujahidin.

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PLO's 'Arafat Interviewed on Palestinian Affairs

PM221551 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic
19 Jul 85 pp 10-13

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat — Abu 'Ammar — By Mustafa Nabil and Yusuf al-'Aqid in Tunis over three sessions; dates not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-MUSAWWAR*: Let us first talk about the difficult matter of the Arab summit conference — how it was so close and how remote it is now.

Abu 'Ammar: So near and yet so far, to quote an old Arab poem.

AL-MUSAWWAR: How could a summit conference tackle the present situation without having the issue of Egypt's return on its agenda?

Abu 'Ammar: Without Egypt's return there can be no real remedy for the situation, but we must take into consideration the other Arab factors. You know that I am one of the staunchest advocates of Egypt's return to the Arab fold. I defended this view at the Islamic summit conference, and I always do, as a struggle cause. We know that certain interested forces are trying to prevent Egypt's return. They were so alarmed when they heard reports about an Egyptian-Iraqi-Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

AL-MUSAWWAR: What exactly was the aim of the camps war in Lebanon? Was it to disarm the Palestinians or evict half a million Palestinians from Lebanon?

Abu 'Ammar: It is all part of a major plot not against individuals but against the Palestinian cause as a whole and against the Arab nation. PLO-Syrian relations began to deteriorate during the Beirut siege because, despite the fact that Syria had a strategic alliance with us, it agreed on a cease-fire with [U.S. envoy] Philip Habib 4 days after the fighting started. Then other developments followed. The aim of the plot was and still is to oust half a million Palestinians from Lebanon in accordance with what Sharon said when he entered Lebanon. Sharon said that the aim was to drive the Palestinians out of Lebanon. Nabih Birri is only the Trojan horse used in the implementation of the plot. It suffices to mention that whenever a battle broke out the Syrian regime sent us a message saying that Tripoli is not dearer than Hamah or Beirut is not dearer than Hamah, or Sidon is not dearer than Hamah. That simply meant that what happened in Hamah could be repeated in other Arab cities, whether they are Syrian or Lebanese.

AL-MUSAWWAR: Was the camps war not an opportunity for restoring the unity of the Palestinian factions?

Abu 'Ammar: That is actually what did happen, but some leaderships whose positions are threatened in Damascus think about their apartments and their offices and use a strange ideological philosophy as a cover.

AL-MUSAWWAR: What is the future of Palestinian action in Lebanon after that round?

Abu 'Ammar: The Palestinians are facing serious difficulties. There are plots against the Palestinian presence and plots aimed at partitioning Lebanon on a sectarian basis and Balkanizing the region. However, we still have allies in Lebanon, including the Hezbollah Party which supports us in accordance with religious principles.

AL-MUSAWWAR: Is the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement still causing differences and arguments within the PLO?

Abu 'Ammar: Anyone who thinks that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is going to bring us the bear by its tail is mistaken. The agreement is merely an attempt to activate the issue. In other words it provides a mechanism for the Fes summit resolutions, which had achieved nothing because of the lack of such a mechanism. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement enables us to move on several fronts and reach the central trench of our American adversary in an attempt to surmount numerous difficulties which have not been surmounted yet, including the three American no's: No to the PLO on which the U.S. Congress imposes new restrictions every year, no to a Palestinian state, and no to an international conference.

AL-MUSAWWAR: Brother Abu 'Ammar, what do you mean by land in return for peace?

Abu 'Ammar: In practical terms I accepted that principle when I agreed to attend the Geneva conference along with the other Arab parties. This slogan means a Palestinian state in return for an international agreement solving the region's problems fairly and impartially.

AL-MUSAWWAR: What about Palestinian representation? Would you agree to Israel's choice of the Palestinians it wishes to negotiate with, and would that not give you the right to choose the Israelis you wish to negotiate with?

Abu 'Ammar: By agreeing to that I would be terminating my role as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

AL-MUSAWWAR: The Egyptian solidarity committee had planned to convene a conference of solidarity with the Palestinian people, but the conference was postponed because you could not attend. Could such a conference be held now?

Abu 'Ammar: Yes that is possible. We are at present considering that matter. Contacts are continuing between us and Egypt and between me and President Husni Mubarak. I am still awaiting the arrival of brother Ahmad Hamrush [member of Egypt's Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee] to discuss arrangements for the conference.

AL-MUSAWWAR: What future is there for Palestinian action in the occupied territory?

Abu 'Ammar: By admission of the Israeli side there has been an increase in Israeli military operations this year over last year. That means an increase in Palestinian operations. For example, 55 operations were reported last September and 250 operations since the beginning of this year in all areas, an average of 45 operations a month excluding the operations not reported by either side for security reasons. The operations are increasing, and [Israeli Deputy Prime Minister] Yitzhaq Rabin has recently threatened Jordan and held it responsible for the military operations because of the presence of the Palestinian leadership in Amman.

AL-MUSAWWAR: Have the Palestinian differences affected the internal Palestinian front?

Abu 'Ammar: These divisions have no effect. Our masses in the occupied territory have never been as united behind the PLO leadership as they are now. Some incidents occur, but that is Palestinian democracy. Let us look at what Richard Murphy tried to do. He tried to penetrate that front but failed. He went twice to Damascus and will soon go there again for a third time. Although this time it will be for a different reason. He tried to find Palestinians who would declare noncommitment to the PLO Charter, but he could find nobody.

AL-MUSAWWAR: Are there financing problems inside the occupied territory?

Abu 'Ammar: No, by God. The problem is that some Arab states are not paying. We transfer the money through the joint committee. That is done officially.

AL-MUSAWWAR: Why was the recent Palestinian leadership's expanded meeting held in Baghdad and not in Amman?

Abu 'Ammar: It could also have met in Tunis. After leaving Beirut I made a point of holding our meetings in a large number of Arab states so that everyone would know that more than one Arab capital is available to me.

AL-MUSAWWAR: Let us leave the Arab world and move on to the world at large. How successful have you been in arousing U.S. interest?

Abu 'Ammar: The U.S. Administration's position is still the same, although it is noticeable that anyone who leaves the administration recognizes Palestinian rights. The memoirs of Carter, Ford, and Vance testify to that. Reagan, however, attacked the PLO in three of his five election speeches. The United States has a phobia called the PLO.

AL-MUSAWWAR: Will the Soviet position against the attacks on the Palestinian camps lead to an improvement in Soviet-Palestinian relations?

Abu 'Ammar: Soviet-Palestinian relations are good, but the Soviets still have their own calculations regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

AL-MUSAWWAR: Was that why they did not receive the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation in Moscow?

Abu 'Ammar: Yes they did not receive the delegation but they invited the ministers separately. They invited Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] and [Jordanian Foreign Minister] Tahir al-Masri. The big powers have their own policies, calculations, and equations. Palestinian delegations have not stopped contacts but I understand the Soviet preference for the Syrian ally to the Palestinian friend.

Khalid al-Hasan on U.S.-Jordan-PLO Talks

GF221412 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 21 Jul 85 pp 1, 22

[Text] Khalid al-Hasan alias Abu al-Sa'id, a member of the Fatah Central Committee, affirmed that an official decision will be issued by Jordan and the PLO prior to the meeting between Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The decision will name the members of both sides and will determine the level of representation.

In a statement to *AL-ANBA'*, he said that the decision will note that the Jordanian members in the joint delegation are representing the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and the Palestinian members in the joint delegation are representing the PLO.

Al-Hasan stressed that the organization will not abandon this condition in order to conduct a dialogue with Murphy.

He stated that the organization presented the names of the Palestinian members only at the beginning of last week.

He added: The upcoming meeting with Murphy is a reconnoitering one, in light of which the possibility of convening other meetings will be decided.

He added that the major outcome of this meeting is that it will be the first official meeting between the U.S. Administration and the organization, and it will represent actual recognition.

He said that this is the entire reason behind the Zionist enemy rejection of the meeting. Moreover, the Zionist lobby in the United States is striving to cancel the meeting.

Al-Hasan added that in addition to the Zionist enemy's objection to the meeting — which contradicts all diplomatic protocol — there is trouble among residents in the West Bank, who are wondering why some Palestinian figures such as Al-Yas Furayj were not included in the delegation. In addition, the U.S. Administration is trying to bypass the issue by giving different explanations, some of which are that the participants in the joint delegation to the talks with the U.S. Administration are not the ones who will participate in the direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy, and that the aim of the meeting with the U.S. Administration is to conduct these direct negotiations.

Abu al-Sa'id affirmed that all these explanations have nothing to do with the Palestinian stand, because the organization is adhering to the PNC resolutions, which are included in the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which also represents the process of making decisions adopted at the Fes summit. According to these decisions, the negotiations must be conducted in an international conference with the participation of the Soviet Union.

He added: The Soviet presence is a vital element which will maintain a balance at the international conference. Regarding the absence of official statements to confront the Zionist enemy and the U.S. Administration, this is because a decision was taken to observe the developments and the international reactions, especially by the Zionist entity and the U.S. Administration. Accordingly, the PLO Executive Committee and Fatah Central Committee will issue an official statement to notify the Palestinian and Arab peoples on what is happening and the principles of the moves to be taken.

PLO Statement on Attack Against Burj al-Barajinah

JN221807 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The PLO issued a statement today on the incessant aggressions the Amal gangs and the factional Lebanese Army are perpetrating against our camps in Beirut and Lebanon. The following is the text of the statement:

Fierce fighting has been raging on all axes in the Burj al-Barajinah camp in the southern suburb of Beirut since 1900 yesterday. The Amal movement gangs and the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade are trying to approach the camp and occupy new positions. This is taking place while the tanks and artillery of the Amal movement's gangs and the factional 6th Brigade are fiercely shelling all parts of the Camp.

Our heroes are confronting these criminal attempts which expose the falseness of the Damascus agreement and the dimensions of the current scheme by the Damascus rulers and their lackeys in Beirut against our Palestinian people and their presence in Lebanon.

The fighting was still raging when this statement was prepared laste last night.

PLO Spokesman on Syrian Intelligence Campaign

JN191722 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] A PLO spokesman has announced that Syrian intelligence organs and special forces launched concentrated, repressive, and terrorist campaigns against the Palestinian people in camps and places of gathering in northern Lebanon and Ba'labakk a week ago. In a statement reported by WAFA, the spokesman said that these campaigns were aimed at instilling fear within the framework of the scheme being implemented against the Palestinians in Lebanon.

The spokesman added that the Syrian regime's forces detained many Palestinians at the roadblocks in Al-Midawi, Al-Minyah, Musayyir al-Dinyah, Ba'labakk, and Al-Biqa'.

The PLO spokesman said that Syrian intelligence detained brother Abu 'Ali, who is in charge of the martyrs' families society, and transferred him to an unknown place.

The PLO spokesman held the Syrian regime responsible for the plot which it is supervising against the Palestinians in the camps in the north, Al-Biqa', the south, and Beirut.

In another development, WAFA said that the Syrian special forces yesterday shelled the Palestinian Al-Baddawi camp near Tripoli, north Lebanon, from their positions in Jabal Turbul, using artillery and machineguns.

Resistance Operation in Bint Jubayl Detailed

JN221744 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces activated highly explosive charges while a military car belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon was traveling in Bint Jubayl, in southern Lebanon, yesterday. The explosions destroyed the car and killed or wouned its occupants.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, claiming that three Antoine Lahd militiamen were wounded. He added that his forces and the forces of the agent militias besieged the area, carried out a large-scale campaign of arrests, and combed the area in search of the heroes of the joint forces.

Aden VOP Reports on Operation in Galilee

GF212026 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestine Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

One of our groups operating inside the occupied territories on 20 July ambushed enemy patrols and military vehicles near the Karmal settlement south of the occupied city of Galilee. At 2315, our revolutionaries opened fire with machineguns on a military bus full of enemy soldiers, causing casualties among the ranks of the Zionist troops. Enemy support forces and some of the passengers of the bus tried to chase our revolutionaries in the operation area. However, the members of the group successfully escaped. The combing and inspection campaign which was launched in the area led to the arrests of dozens of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of their connection with the operation.

It is a revolution until victory!

Reportage on OPEC Semi-Annual Meeting in Geneva

Yamani Wants Price Adjustment

AU220902 Paris AFP in English 0845 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Jan Kristiansen report]

[Text] Geneva, July 22 (AFP) — Saudi Arabia badly needs to sell more crude oil to reduce a widening budget deficit and is pressing the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) partners to overhaul their official price range at a ministerial meeting opening here today, conference sources said.

They said Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Yamani, who chaired a special OPEC Ministerial Committee that discussed the price diffentials between light and heavy crudes overnight, wanted the seven-member panel to formally recommend an adjustment of the price range.

The Committee is to hold another session today ahead of the opening of OPEC's semi-annual ministerial meeting, expected to make another attempt to put together a workable OPEC strategy to stem a threatening decline in world oil prices.

A four-day meeting of OPEC ministers in Vienna two weeks ago failed to make any concrete progress on moves to tighten up on OPEC's present policy of limiting supply in line with demand through national production quotas under an overall ceiling, now at 16 million barrels a day.

Shaykh Yamani told reporters yesterday that Saudi Arabia considers a review of the differentials as a "must" and "definitely" wants a reduction of the price of heavy crude.

Such countries as Iran, Libya, Algeria and the United Arab Emirates have served notice that they are sharply opposed to this.

Industry experts, here to watch the OPEC talks from the sidelines, said these producers of light and extra light crudes were bound to be hurt if Shaykh Yamani has his way, because more buyers might feel attracted by cheaper heavy crudes.

Saudi concern about the kingdom's worsening finances and the urgency of measures to reverse this trend has emerged as the most hotly disputed issue ahead of the OPEC ministerial meeting.

It dominated the inconclusive "consultative" talks in Vienna at the beginning of the month, when Saudi Arabia made it clear that it was no longer in a position to assume the role as OPEC's "swing producer" because most of its partners were producing in excess of their quotas and discounting agreed official selling prices.

The present OPEC approach in seeking to restrict supply has rested decisively on Saudi Arabia's huge financial reserves and its flexibility in "swinging" — or adjusting its output to market demand in order to keep overall OPEC output inside the agreed 16 mbd limit, assuming that other OPEC members do not exceed their quotas.

The immediate problem facing OPEC now is that demand for OPEC crudes has dropped to a level below 14.5 mbd and perhaps even lower, and that Saudi Arabia, unable to sell its "mix" of light, medium and heavy crudes at the agreed official prices, has seen its production decline to less than half its theoretical quota of about 4.3 mbd.

That means a 50 per cent drop in barely half a year, and a contraction of revenue that has forced the kingdom to dig into its reserves. This is clearly considered in Riyadh as an unsustainable situation, especially if other OPEC countries fail to respect agreed pricing and production levels.

The internal OPEC problem of lax discipline has therefore combined with the seasonal weakness of the world market to plunge OPEC into considerable confusion. The ministerial meeting will be an "extremely complex and difficult" affair, Venezuela's Energy Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti acknowledged overnight.

The committee on diferentials chaired by Shaykh Yamani consists of Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, as well as Nigeria, whose Minister Tam David-West was not expected here until miday today.

Nigeria, which is among the most heavily indebted OPEC countries, could play a key role in the talks as a producer of extra light crude which, like for instance Venezuela, has made it clear that it would find it next to impossible to meet its financial commitments if it had to reduce its output further.

Session Opens

AU221011 Paris AFP in English 1002 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva, July 22 (AFP) — The 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) opened its half-yearly meeting today with Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmed Zaki Yamani urging a tightening of OPEC pricing and production "discipline" and a review of price differentials between light and heavy crudes.

The Saudi minister said he saw no need for a lowering of OPEC's combined crude oil production ceiling of 16 million barrels a day (mbd).

Algeria's Energy Minister Belkacem Nabi and Iran's Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi both called for a further cutback of OPEC supply in order to bolster world market prices.

"I don't see the point in cutting prices," Mr Nabi said. "Output must be adjusted to demand, which I think is now close to 15 mbd."

"The situation is not any worse than it was in July 1984," the Algerian minister added.

Mr. Gharazi reaffirmed Iran's view that instead of reducing OPEC's official selling prices, the conference should lower the production ceiling, set by a ministerial energy meeting at the end of last October, by "about seven per cent."

That would mean a new ceiling of 14.9 mbd, broadly matching Mr. Nabi's estimate of curent demand for OPEC oil.

Shaykh Yamani meanwhile said Saudi output had now dropped to between 2.2 and 2.3 mbd, about 2.0 mbd below the kingdom's quota under the 16 mbd ceiling.

Asked whether he considers that Saudi Arabia now has an official national quota, he said the kingdom "used to be a swing producer, but that changed" when OPEC countries agreed to restrict their output to 16 mbd at the end of last October.

Mr. Yamani said the ministers were faced with two major items — discipline and differentials.

The Saudi minister has repeatedly asserted since early last month that Saudi output has been reduced to "unacceptable" levels because other OPEC countries have produced in excess of their quotas while selling at a discount compared with agreed official prices.

He has also claimed that the Arabian heavy crude, priced at 26.50 dollars a barrel since last February 1, is too expensive, contributing to reduced sales of the Saudi "mix" of light, medium and heavy crudes.

Mr. Yamani said he was "open for discussion" of the differentials issue, adding: "I think we are moving towards a solution." He saw no need for a cut in the price of the lighter grades.

Venezuela's Arturo Hernandez Grisanti reaffirmed that a balance must be struck between market realities and OPEC's current pricing structure.

Ministers of Iraq and Ecuador meanwhile added to an already confused picture by confirming that both countries are requesting increases in their national quotas.

Ecuador's deputy energy minister, Fernando Santos, said four OPEC countries — Qatar, Gabon, Iraq and Ecuador — had formally requested increases in their production quotas.

He did not specify the extra amounts they were seeking, but said their requests would be considered by an extraordinary meeting in the fall, possibly in September.

Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said the ministers had still to tackle substantive issues.

Ministers Agree on Agenda

LD221414 Kuwait KUNA in English 1219 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva, July 22 (KUNA) — OPEC ministers meeting Monday morning agreed on a 14-point agenda, the organization's President Dr. Subroto said.

At the end the first session this morning he added that the questions of production and quota would not be discussed in detail at this Geneva meeting.

It had been agreed to hold a further extraordinary meeting on production, but no date for this had yet been fixed, Dr. Subroto went on.

Ministers in Geneva would, however, be discussing the question of price differentials.

The only other items agreed this morning were the re-election of himself as OPEC president and Algeria's Belkacem Nabi as vice president.

Ministers would reconvene for a second session only at 16.00 hours GMT.

Kuwait Opposes Price Cut

LD221355 Kuwait KUNA in English 1144 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva, July 22 (KUNA) — Kuwait was opposed to the idea of a cut in the general level of prices, Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah al-Sabah said Monday.

Speaking to journalists shortly after the start to today's OPEC meeting, the minister added that "I would not be opposed to adjusting differentials."

"The problem of differentials is a constant one, which we discuss in every meeting", he went on.

Turning to his recent visit to Mexico, he said he was "very pleased to see we have the same objectives".

Non-OPEC Mexico is taking part in the OPEC ministerial meeting, with observer status.

Asked about OPEC's present output ceiling and whether any agreement on reducing quotas might be reached at the meeting, he replied "I don't think so".

The minister added that the meeting would not be discussing production levels.

His remarks were echoed by Shaykh Ahmad Yamani of Saudi Arabia, who said he saw no reason to change output.

A change in differentials "was essential", the Saudi minister went on, adding that the pricing was the main issue.

Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah said that he expected the Geneva OPEC meeting to last two or three days.

Yamani Comments After Evening Session

AU221903 Paris AFP in English 1834 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva, July 22 (AFP) — Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani suggested tonight that OPEC ministers are headed for a decision to revamp official OPEC price differentials between light and heavy crudes.

"I think we have reached an agreement on the necessity to change the diffentials," he told reporters as the ministers emerged from their two-hour evening session.

Official OPEC selling prices — which are currently up to two dollars above free market rates — have been ranging from 29.50 dollars a barrel for extra light crude to 26.50 for the heavy grades since the previous adjustment of differentials six months ago.

Delegation aides said tonight that a 50 cent reduction of the price for the Arabian heavy quality would be considered by the ministers.

Dr Subroto, the Indonesian conference chairman, said a "closed" session of ministers set to start at 10 am (0800 GMT) tomorrow would also take up the issue of restoring pricing and production discipline by OPEC members.

He said "housekeeping" issues such as approval of reports by various OPEC committees took up most of the time at the evening session.

OPEC Crude Oil Output at 20-Year All-Time Low

GF221415 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Nicosia, 21 Jul (WAKH) — OPEC's crude oil production fell to 14.7 million barrels per day [mn b/d] in the second quarter of this year, the lowest quarterly average for nearly 20 years. This compares with 16.2 mn b/d in the first quarter of 1985, 17.5 mn b/d in the second quarter of 1984 and 17.2 mn b/d for the year 1984 as a whole, according to *MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY* (MEES).

The MEES issue to be published tomorrow said the second quarter of 1985 average marks a considerable variation in output as between the three months of the quarter-16.2 mn b/d in April, falling precipitously to 14.2 mn b/d in May and then to an amazing 13.7 mn b/d in June as the pre-OPEC paralysis syndrome took hold.

Among individual OPEC countries, Saudi Arabia took by far the biggest volume hammering with a second quarter of 1985 crude output of only 2.63 mn b/d as against 3.7 mn b/d in the first quarter of 1985, 4.9 mn b/d in the second quarter of 1984 and 4.4 mn b/d for the year 1984 as a whole, MEES said.

As it happens, the MEES estimate of 14.7 mn for the second quarter 1985 OPEC crude production coincides almost exactly with the second quarter consumption requirement for OPEC crude as projected by the IEA. If both these figures are in the ball park, this would indicate that there was no stock movement, either way, in respect of the quarter as a whole.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives U.S. Naval Commander 21 Jul

GF221254 Manama Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] His Highness the Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received at Al-Rifa' Palace at 0830 today Admiral John Addams, commander of the U.S. naval forces in the Middle East, who made a courtesy call.

Iraqi Foreign Ministry Official Visits

Delivers 'Aziz Message

GF201312 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1145 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Manama, 20 Jul (WAKH) — Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister, today received a written message from Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

It has been learned from official Bahraini sources that the message conveyed by Taha Yasin al-'Ali, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, deals with the current Arab situation and bilateral issues.

Received by Amir

GF201801 Manama Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, received at the Prime Ministry at 1100 today Taha Yasin al-'Ali, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, who paid a courtsey call to his highness on the occasion of his visit to Bahrain.

Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, the foreign minister; Shaykh 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Faris Al Khalifah, director of administrative, financial, and consular affairs at the Foreign Ministry; and Thabit Nu'man al-'Ani, Iraqi ambassador to Bahrain, attended.

KUWAIT

Arab League's Klibi Departs After Visit

LD221158 Kuwait KUNA in English 1044 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 22 (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left here Monday at the end of a 24-hour official visit.

Earlier this morning, the Arab League secretary general met with H.H. the Amir in the presence of Acting Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as well as the Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid.

Klibi, who arrived here yesterday from Saudi Arabia, was seen off at the airport by the Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid and Acting Chief of Protocol at the Foreign Ministry Hamad al-Ubaydi.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Views Soviet-Israeli Relations

GF211820 Manama WAKH in English 1615 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Manama, 21 Jul (WAKH) — A Kuwaiti daily Sunday maintained that Soviet-Israeli contacts have not stopped since the Soviet Union's decision to sever ties with Israel in 1968 [date as received], following the Israeli-Arab war.

Daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* was commenting on recent Israeli allegations that the Soviet Union will resume relations with it, following the meeting held between the two countries ambassadors in Paris, and the Soviet Union's announcement that such reports are unfounded. The newspaper said that "The Soviet-Israeli meeting in Paris was not a surprise for the Russian terse denial."

When the new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev came to power the issue of the summit meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union was hastened, the paper pointed out.

The Soviet-Israeli meeting in Paris is the first item to be listed on the expected summits agenda ... especially that the Soviet denial ... indicated to the outcome of the meeting and not to its occurance, which affirms the two ambassadors meeting in the French capital, *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* affirmed.

The daily wondered if the Soviets have found that their interests with the West overexceed their accomplishments in the East to warrant paying such a price in return for some concessions in Europe and the star wars programme.

OMAN

Iraqi Under Secretary Arrives for Discussions

GF221348 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Taha Yasin al-'Ali, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, today arrived in the country on a visit to the Sultanate. During the visit he will discuss with high-ranking officials at the Foreign Ministry, relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to bolster them, and the current Arab and international situations.

QATAR

Iranian Foreign Ministry Official Visits

Arrives 21 Jul

GF211940 Manama WAKH in English 1620 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Doha, 21 Jul (WAKH) — Director of Arab and Islamic Affairs at the Iranian Foreign Ministry Mohammad Hoseyn

Lavasani arrived here today on a one-day visit to Qatar. Mr Lavasani was received by Iranian Charge d'Affaires to Doha Mohammad Taqi Masha'yekh and other Qatari officials.

Meets With State Minister

GF211946 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1745 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Doha, 21 Jul (WAKH) — Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, has received a written message from Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

The message was conveyed by Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani, political director general of Arab and African affairs at the Iranian Foreign Ministry, during a meeting with the Qatari minister here this evening. During the meeting they discussed current issues and events in the region and bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended by Mohammad Taqi Masha'yekh, Iranian charge d'affaires in Doha.

Departs Doha

GF220850 Doha QNA in Arabic 0735 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Doha, 22 Jul (QNA) — Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani, political director general of Arab and African affairs at the Iranian Foreign Ministry, left Doha today at the conclusion of a 2-day visit to Qatar. During the visit, the Iranian official met with Qatari officials and discussed current developments in the region and bilateral relations.

Iraqi Under Secretary Departs Doha for Oman

GF221100 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Doha, 22 Jul (QNA) — Taha Yasin al-'Ali, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, today left Doha for Muscat after concluding a 2-day visit to Qatar within the framework of his tour of the region. During his visit, the Iraqi official held talks with a number of Qatari officials. Relations between Qatar and Iraq, in addition to developments in the Arab and international relations, were discussed.

SAUDI ARABIA

Niger President Kountche Visits for Pilgrimage

Arrives in Jeddah

LD211138 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1020 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 21 Jul (SPA) — The president of the Republic of Niger, Seyni Kountche, arrived in Jeddah at noon today to perform the minor pilgrimage.

Received by King Fahd

GF221532 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, 22 Jul (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at the royal court in Jeddah today His Excellency President of the Republic of Niger Seyni Kountche who is currently visiting the Kingdom to perform minor pilgrimage.

Leaves Jeddah

GF230820 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0710 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, 23 Jul (SPA) — His Excellency President of the Republic of Niger Seyni Kountche left Jeddah today after concluding a 2-day visit to the Kingdom, during which he performed the pilgrimage. He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, the deputy amir of Mecca; Muhammad Nadhir, acting director of the royal protocol; and Niger Embassy staff in the Kingdom.

Moroccan Foreign Minister Filali Arrives

GF212000 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1920 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, 21 Jul (SPA) — Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan minister for foreign cooperation and information, arrived in Jeddah tonight on a visit to the Kingdom.

He was received at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Ambassador 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and Zayn al-Abidin el Alaoui, Moroccan ambassador to the Kingdom.

Received by King Fahd

GF221940 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received Dr Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan minister for foreign cooperation and information, who delivered to him a message from His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; and Zayn al-Abidin el Alaoui, Moroccan ambassador to the Kingdom.

Arab League Secretary General Leaves 21 Jul

GF211930 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1810 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Medina, 21 Jul (SPA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left Medina for Kuwait tonight after a 3-day visit to the Kingdom during which he met with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He also visited the prophet's holy mosque and performed prayers.

AL-RIYADH Views Jordanian-Palestinian-U.S. Dialogue

GF200616 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 20 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] About the impending Jordanian-Palestinian-U.S. dialogue, the newspaper *AL-RIYADH* says:

The gestures the United States has made to accept a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in the direct talks which will be conducted between the two sides and a U.S. delegation is the beginning of the Palestinian issue's emergence as a major U.S. concern.

This stand shows that the United States, which understands the dimensions of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and which has been avoiding direct confrontation with events preferring to leave the issue to time without trying to understand the Palestinians' point of view directly. [Sentence as heard]

This makes any settlement of this long issue a question that cannot wait, particularly in view of the new course of events and many international changes. Accepting the de facto situation and the tragedy the Palestinians have faced as a result of their lands being usurped and their expulsion by Israel will not make the issue continue unresolved or be forgotten forever.

UAE

President Sends Messages to Libya, Iran, Pakistan

GF230824 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Jul (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has sent a written message to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in reply to a message he received from the Libyan leader recently.

WAM reported today that the message deals with overall current developments in the Arab arena and the need to clear the Arab atmosphere at this critical stage, in addition to relations between the two countries.

His Highness Shaykh Zayid also sent a written message to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i pertaining to the situation in the region, the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war, issues dealing with the Middle East region, and relations between Iran and the UAE. This message comes in reply to a message he received recently from the Iranian president.

The UAE president also sent a written message to Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in reply to a message he received recently from the Pakistani president. The message deals with the situation in the Gulf region, international issues, and bolstering cooperation in the various fields between the UAE and Pakistan.

PDRY

'Ali Nasir, Al-'Attas Congratulate Polish Leader

GF221552 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Jul 85

["Text" of congratulatory cable sent by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; and Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Comrade Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers — date not given]

[Text] While your people are celebrating the 41th anniversary of the foundation of the Polish People's Republic, we are pleased, on behalf of ourselves, the people, the party, and the Government of the PDRY, to send the warmest comradely greetings on this dear occasion to you, the fraternal Polish people, and to all the people who love freedom, progress, socialism, and peace. A new era began on 22 July 1944 for the Polish people. It was the beginning of a new era for the Polish workers following their victory over fascism after which your people — under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party — have attained political, economic, and social changes in building a socialist society. Poland has managed to confront all imperialist and reactionary designs aimed at undermining the achievements of the people and their security and stability.

On this occasion, we heartly wish you and the Polish people greater success and achievements in building progressive socialism. We wish you robust health and happiness. We wish your people more progress. We hope that relations between our countries will develop further for the benefit of our mutual goals and in the interests of our two friendly peoples.

YSP Central Committee Holds 'Routine' 16th Session

Session Ends

GF191230 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The YSP Central Committee has ended the meetings of its routine 16th session, which was held on 16 and 17 July under Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

Statement Issued

GF191235 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Jul 85

["Text" of press statement issued by the YSP Central Committee at the end of its 16th session in Aden on 17 July]

[Excerpts] The YSP Central Committee held its routine 16th session on 16 and 17 July under Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium [words indistinct]. This session was held amid domestic, Arab, and international circumstances of great importance. On the domestic side, preparations for the third annual party congress continue. These preparations are varied and unique and express the soundness of the party's political and organizational preparation features. These features were outlined by the 14th session of the YSP Central Committee in light of the work schedule document presented by Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and according to the measures and resolutions taken by the Central Committee to organize a complete round of elections.

Since then the country has witnessed much activity in the political, social, economic, and cultural fields which have embodied the various aspects of strengthening and anchoring the status and role of the party as a vanguard power to perform the current revolutionary work in the country. This work also is directed at preserving the struggle traditions of organization in its internal structure and deepening its ideological, political, and organizational unity based on the theory of scientific socialism and international proletarianism. Such work will guarantee the party's development for the sake of the working class and its allies. Public activities have unequivocally depicted people's united support for the party and its leadership and their determination to confront imperialist and reactionary plots aimed at sabotaging our progressive system.

Time has proved the credibility of our party's current trend. The wide public support for the discussions of the work schedule document and the serious undertaking of (?preparations) show the extent of respect and appreciation expressed by the people toward their party and its political trend. The continuation of preparatory work represents a fundamental part of our party's activities. These preparations must be given high priority in our party's political and organizational activities in order to enhance the party's leadership role, deepen its unity, and boster its ties with the people. These activities must be transformed into an effective factor in rendering the people (?cooperative) and encouraging their participation in the construction and development process. Difficulties and defficiencies encountered during the course of our work must be overcome.

All the meetings of this session were held in an atmosphere of comradeship which reflected the spirit of sincerity toward the revolution and a sense of deep responsibility undertaken by the party's Central Committee to strengthen principled party unity, bolster the party's leadership role in society, and fortify its deep ties with the workers and strugglers. The party is the brain, remorse, and honor of the people and their struggling vanguard undertaking national and social struggle.

During this session, the Central Committee discussed a number of reports on internal party life, economic and social issues, and developments in Arab and international issues. On the party's internal situation, the Central Committee discussed the level of implementation of the central party organs' decisions during 1984.

The Central Committee positively assessed the implementation of decisions during 1984 by the Central Committee, the Political Bureau, and the secretariat in the various fields related to internal party life, party ideology, the party's economic policy, relations between the two parts of the homeland, and foreign policy. The committee highly valued the party's efforts to markedly improve activities year after year by complying with decisions. The report submitted to this session showed a notable improvement in 1984 in the preparation of decisions submitted to leadership organs as well as follow-up work and their implementation.

While expressing appreciation for the efforts exerted by party and state organs and popular organizations to implement the 1984 decisions, the committee stressed that this year and the following years must witness a marked improvement in decision-making and the implementation of decisions and follow-up work in practical ways. These decisions must completely conform to the plans and programs devised by party leadership organs, state organs, and popular organizations. They must practically respond to the requirements of the national and social struggle in order to implement the tasks of the national and democratic revolution on the path of socialism within the framework of achieving the strategic goals of the Yemeni revolution.

The Central Committee stresses the importance of exerting more efforts by various party organs and party leadership committees to improve and develop their party work in urging all party organizations to actively participate in the preparatory work for the third annual party congress. In 1986, they should also be urged to work to attract into the party ranks the best among cooperative workers, farmers, fishermen, and intellectuals.

Leadership committees should devise the necessary plans for this work and pay special attention to polarizing women within party ranks in a bid to attract a wide spectrum of women to actively participate in political and social life. When canvassing, the concerned leadership committees must pay special and more attention to ideological and political education the correct election of candidates according to their political and class qualities and work record in line with the internal party system.

When reviewing the country's economic issues, the Central Committee expressed high esteem for efforts exerted by the country's workers to successfully fulfill the plans of the 5th year of the second 5-year plan. It highly valued the active participation of unions in this regard. This participation included organizing production competitions and undertaking popular initiatives in the course of active work for successful preparations for the third annual party congress and to prepare the third 5-year plan on economic and social development.

During the committee's discussion of issues concerning the strengthening of our defense and security situations, the Central Committee expressed deep satisfaction with the results in the field of bolstering defense in the country. It hailed the heroic work of our military and security organizations in defending the country by discovering and debasing opposition espionage operations. It emphasized the importance of raising the level of alertness of all the members of the military institutions within the armed forces, people's police, militia, and the state security. People must be more alert and participate more extensively in defending their security, national territory, the preservation of their progressive achievements, and peaceful existence.

The Central Committee pointed out that the PDRY will adhere to its principled stand and bear its share of responsibilities to achieve security and peace in the region. At the same time, the PDRY will shoulder its responsibility to defend the revolution and maintain the security and sovereignty of the country. It expressed confidence that all soldiers and officers of the security and military organizations and the workers and strugglers in the country recognize their national responsibilities, especially in the current circumstances. They will enthusiastically and consciously implement the tasks they have been and will be charged with by the party to defend the revolution and the people.

With regard to unity efforts that have been made continually and which are devoted to serving the goals and aspirations of the Yemeni people to reunite their country, the Central Committee reviewed the results achieved in this regard through contacts and meetings among officials in the two parts of the homeland. It stressed the importance of the organization of the works and meetings of the joint committees and stressed that serious attention should be given to coordination and trade exchange issues between the two parts. It also stressed that work be done to implement decisions already made and prepare for the meetings of the joint ministerial committee and the Supreme Yemeni Council in order to achieve new results in the interest of one Yemeni people, defend the national territory, and avail the bases necessary for progress and unity along the path of the principles and aims of the 26 September and 14 October revolutions.

While studying the developments of the Arab and international situations and assessing the country's foreign activities in the period between the two sessions, the Central Committee stressed again the importance of continuing our country's trend of peaceful coexistence with neighboring countries. Concerning the developments in fraternal Sudan in light of the people's uprising there, the Central Committee expressed solidarity with the fraternal Sudanese people. It hailed the new Sudanese Government's stands because of our desire to develop relations between the two fraternal countries.

The Central Committee expressed anxiety over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war because it constitutes a threat to security and peace in the region, as well as causing tragedies and weakening Iraqi and Iranian economic and human resources. The committee denounced the sabotage acts of terrorism aimed at threatening the security of its people. It expressed confidence that the Kuwaiti people are capable of defending themselves. With regard to the recent developments on the Lebanese arena, especially the military operations against the residents of Palestinian camps by the forces of the Amal movement, the Central Committee deounced all such operations aimed at dividing the Lebanese and Palestinian comrades-in-arms. It stressed the importance of unity between the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters in facing the Zionist enemy.

The Central Committee called on all Palestinians to unite their ranks and confront attempts directed at silencing their national voices through a chain of collusive plans, including the recent Amman agreement and its steps. It stressed the importance of the Syrian-Palestinian alliance with the national Lebanese forces in fortifying Arab steadfastness against the Zionist enemy in order to liberate the occupied Arab territories and restore the legitimate rights of the Arab people, including the Arab Palestinian people's rights to return, self-determination, and to establish an independent state under the PLO.

In order to confront the collusive plots of the imperialist and Zionist circles directed against the Arab people, the Central Committee reiterated the utmost importance that should be attached to the unity of Arab ranks to protect Arab interests and rights and ward off the dangers surrounding them. The Central Committee emphasized the need to make use of all factors of success for the Arab summit to prevent any widening of splits in the Arab ranks. It stressed the importance of continuing work alongside progressive Arab and national liberation forces so that there will be coordination in the stands to direct their efforts and activities toward strengthening their power struggle.

This work will ensure a deepening in these forces' struggle roles among the Arab people and an expansion in Arab solidarity against Zionism, imperialism, and reaction. The committee paid tribute to the developments in our country's relations with fraternal Arab states. It valued the developments in the cooperation between our party, fraternal workers parties, and friendly progressive and democratic organizations. It emphasized the importance of expanding this cooperation in various fields to enhance the struggle against the joint class enemy. It stressed the importance of strengthening the struggle alliance and unity with all international revolutionary forces, foremost of which are the forces of the socialist bloc and its mighty power, the Soviet Union.

With regard to the most prominent developments in international situations, the Central Committee paid tribute to our country's efforts toward encouraging and bolstering friendly relations with the socialist countries, their communist parties, and the peaceful powers in the world. These relations constitute an important condition for achieving social progress in our country and supporting our party's class trend. The Central Committee expressed deep satisfaction over the continued development in relations between our country's party, government, and people and socialist countries. It valued the glorious support given to the PDRY by the Sovuet Union and other socialist countries to strengthen our economic and defense powers.

The Central Committee valued the national activities concerning the celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and said it represented a broad political and popular demonstration against the dangers of war and nuclear disasters which are promoted by and expressed in the polices of imperialist circles. Looking at the international situation, the Central Committee pointed out that warding off the plots of the imperialist circles requires the confluence of all efforts of the forces concerned with peace and security in the world with those of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, which have presented their constructive proposals and peace policy to protect humanity from dangers that might threaten its future.

Reviewing political developments in a number of regions in Africa, Asia, Central America, and the Caribbean, the Central Committee reiterated its strong denunciation of all aggressive work and U.S. sabotage activities directed against the peoples of Angola, Afghanistan, and Nicaragua. It expressed complete solidarity with these people in challenging the imperialist circles and their sabotage. It also expressed solidarity with other peoples struggling for their national liberation and social progress.

YAR

President Receives PDRY Chairman's Message

GF221930 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today at 1930 received in his office at the presidential palace Brother Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, minister of installations in the southern part of the homeland. During the meeting the minister delivered to the brother president a message from brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland, dealing with coordination affairs between the two parts of Yemen. The meeting was attended by Engineer 'Abdallah Husayn al-Kurshumi, minister of public works; and Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs.

Iraqi Foreign Minister 'Aziz Continues Visit

Meets Al-Iryani

GF211938 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Excerpt] A meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry today between Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; and Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister. During the meeting they discussed aspects of relations between our country and fraternal Iraq and current Arab and international developments.

Meets President, Departs

GF211800 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary generalof the General People's Congress, received in his office this afternoon brother Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who is currently visiting our country.

During the meeting he delivered a message from his brother Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, dealing with the Arab situation in particular, and the international situation in general.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; Brother Taha al-Jawhari, ambassador at the Iraqi Foreign Ministry and adviser to brother Tariq 'Aziz; and 'Aqil Jasim Husayn, Iraqi ambassador in Sanaa.

Brother Tariq 'Aziz left Sanaa this evening after a short visit to our country.

Mubarak Gives Revolution Anniversary Speech

NC221113 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0931 GMT 22 July 85

[Speech delivered by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at a ceremony to mark the 23 July 1952 revolution anniversary held at the Central Organization for General Mobilization and Statistics in Nasr City, Cairo — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brother citizens, on this same day every year, we meet to celebrate the anniversary of the 23 July revolution, the most important event in our modern history after the 1919 revolution and 'Urabi's revolt. The late President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir and his daring collegaues launched the 23 July revolution amid the overwhelming support of the Egyptians. The revolution destroyed massive obstacles and removed accumulated hindrances which long hampered the establishment of social justice, a strong state, and proper democracy.

The revolution was a continuation of a ceaseless popular drive for freedom and independence. Every Egyptian can be proud of the fact that after the revolution he began to live in a homeland that had shaken off the hegemony of various powers that once wanted to use the country for their own benefit. Down went the corrupt monarchy and out went the foreign control of Egyptian will. Egypt was back in the hands of those who tilled its soil.

Every Egyptian is entitled to pride himself on these historic changes which turned a new leaf in the life of Egypt and the Egyptians. Moreover, we are entitled to feel proud of the fact that we faced our mistakes and shortcomings, and learned from the experience. This is a necessary part of any forward movement. You never move in the right direction without making mistakes, learning from them, and being frank about what is happening and what should be happening.

If I may say so, the 23 July revolution was a revolution of major battles. The revolution faced relentless battles at home before it could pave the road to a new life. This was natural. Revolution is a drastic change of social structure. Therefore, it cannot take place without being resisted by the privileged. However, ours was a white revolution. It never resorted to violence, even when there were reasons to do so. Even when it overthrew the monarchy, it did so without bloodshed. Massive popular support was the revolutions major weapon.

The 23 July revolution never resorted to emergency measures except at the most limited scale. Many foreign powers wanted to check the march of our revolution. In doing so, they went so far as to intervene militarily. They staged a military attack in order to destroy the revolution, but they could not change the irreversible course of history.

All the factions and sects among our people stood like an impregnable wall to safeguard their lives and revolution. The forces of aggression were defeated and Egypt's revolution became a symbol and haven for the liberation movements of the Third World. Egypt became a beacon for those fighting for freedom. A number of oppressive forces were defeated, and the peoples' will triumphed.

These are some facts of recent history which both our allies and adversaries acknowledge. However, this imposed unbearable material burdens on us, in addition to the sacrifice of thousands of pure souls for the liberation of our land and in support of the Palestinian people's rights. Our people have faced great economic hardship. We tightened our belts and ate stale bread. Our noble people relied on themselves, and kept their heads high and proud. They have proven to the entire world that Egypt, which built the first civilization, is capable of binding its wounds and swallowing its pain. Egypt proved that it is the master of its fate, and that the revolution of brave souls is far richer and stronger than transient wealth, as nobility is everlasting.

Brothers and sisters, 33 years have passed since the revolution was launched. Where are we and where are we going? What have we achieved and what remains to be done? We have created a democratic structure, which, in my view, is a strong foundation for any action. This was not done in a single day. We followed a policy of social democracy under certain circumstances. Then we realized that political democracy is a decisive necessity. We enacted a permanent constitution and chose the party system. There have been a variety of views and currents, and free speech, as well as opposition, have prospered. The press is now living in its golden age of freedom. There are no restrictions on thoughts or views. There are legal channels that allow the people to express their opinions for the benefit of their homeland and to have a say in decisionmaking. These are facts which cannot be denied or ignored. These facts form a bright image of respect for man's freedom and pride in this volatile region of the world.

As time goes by life becomes brighter. All doors have been opened for democracy, as democracy grows stronger with practice.

If I were asked what we want to achieve, I would say it is a common responsibility, for both our supporters and detractors, to defend this democracy. It is the umbrella which protects us all. If the winds of ambition were to knock it over, or if reckless thoughts, which some want to impose on us by force and coercion, try to rend it asunder, then everyone, both supporter and detractor, will suffer. This is so because the umbrella of democracy is the protector of the masses. No Egyptian can take credit over another for protecting this democracy except by his work on behalf of our homeland.

If we have achieved democracy, we have also achieved stability at the same time. It is a solid form of stability that does not depend on incitement or intimidation. Nor does it stay alive through such artificial means as maneuvering or circumvention. Our stability is an established fact because our democracy is real. Our democracy lives, grows, and prospers. It is not an experiment which stumbles and staggers. Our democracy is the law of life and our stability is a characteristic of that life.

A quick look around would confirm two facts. The first is that our structure is solid and that our lives are safe in the world's most chaotic, disturbed, and bloody area. The second is that there are those outside our borders who are plotting to undermine this structure and endanger our lives. Their reasons are obvious and their motives are clear. Nothing is more disturbing to those who rule by fire and steel than a country which is safe due to the freedom of its sons, the rule of its law, and the independence of its judiciary.

If I were to give a second answer to the question of what we want to achieve, I would say it is the responsibility of us all, supporters and opponents, to be alert, indeed most alert, to all the plots being hatched against us both secretly and openly.

Fellow citizens, it is on the basis of democracy and stability that we are now fighting our greatest and most difficult battles. We are fighting the battle of economic construction, which will lead to our economic independence. Our economic difficulties are no longer limited to the people's problems. All the economic facts that have caused us trouble, which were the result of the wars that have been imposed on us or of circumstances in the world, have been released to the public. They have the correct figures. If, for whatever reason, our Arab brothers have adopted the role of spectators toward us, then Egypt, which has always extended a helping hand, will never hold out its hand to ask for help or aid. [Applause] Egypt will not back down from its leading role and its historic responsibilities.

I have repeatedly said that only Egyptians will build Egypt and that progress can only be achieved by production and more production. When we raise the issue of production, we are not just mouthing another slogan. We have matched our words with deeds. The social and economic development plan is being thoroughly implemented. Today, we are raising the issue of exports, which is closely linked with that of production.

We have many ways to develop our resources in order to compensate for the decline in oil prices and Suez Canal revenues. However, development needs the combined efforts of all our people. Every citizen should take part in production in our society. It does not matter how significant his work may appear. Everyone can play a role in promoting production and extending its boundaries.

The edifice of democracy is standing firm and high. There should now be a matching rise in production. Speaking before the national conference on exports, I said that we were heading in the right direction to make Egypt an exporting country that can face foreign competition. I also said that we needed to take practical measures that could produce a favorable material change. Today, as we celebrate the revolution's anniversary, I have nothing to add to this.

Brother citizens, it is our destiny to live in an era in which the problems of progress abound. These problems can only be met with challenge and confrontation. Challenge will only depend on our will to live. Confrontation derives from our belief that we live not only for our generation, but for future generations. All this means we have to face renewed responsibilities to meet rising expectations and the yearnings for a new life in which all necessities are available at reasonable prices to relieve the hardships of the lower income groups in our beloved country.

This is a message of destiny, the destiny of our enlarged family — Egypt. Egypt, the fathers and the sons, the fathers with all that they give and the sons with all their hopes. Egypt, which belongs to every one of us, is beseeching us to remain on guard against the calls for destruction and the conspiracies of plotters. Egypt, which belongs to all of us, is pleading for more efforts to provide decent life for all its hard-working people.

I ask God Almighty to protect our democracy and stability, and to double our ability to work and to produce so that we build a happy home and protect it. God is benevolent. Peace and the blessing of God be with you.

'Ali on Possible Impact of Soviet-Israeli Relations

NC221333 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] President Husni Mubarak received Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali at Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. After the meeting, 'Ali said he submitted a report to President Mubarak on his visit to the United States and his meetings in Washington. He noted that the report dealt with efforts to promote the peace process and the policy that could be implemented to do this. The regional situation was touched on as well.

In response to a question on how he views the U.S.-Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue and reports that it will begin in Ammn on 26 July, 'Ali said: I believe the United States is serious about promoting the march toward peace. Undoubtedly, the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue will give a push to the peace process. I also think the United States will play its part.

When asked if there was anything new to report in U.S.-Egyptian relations, 'Ali declared: There is nothing new in our bilateral relations. They are special, and are going ahead normally.

'Ali answered a question on reports of Soviet-Israeli rapprochement and the possible existence of agreements by saying: Israel and the Soviet Union are independent countries and have the right to conclude agreements.

Asked about the effect that the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Israel might have on the peace process, 'Ali pointed out: Should this happen, we hope that emigration to Israel will not increase, as that would lead to additional settlements in the West Bank. That runs counter to the peace process.

When asked if the resumption of relations between Israel and the Soviet Union and permission for Soviet Jews to emigrate would affect the process of permanent peace, 'Ali, noted: We cannot say that all Jewish emigrants would go to Israel. The majority may go somewhere else. We hope this emigration will not occur, as that would lead to additional settlements in the occupied West Bank.

Information Minister Leaves for Budapest

NC230740 Cairo MENA in English 0700 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, July 23 (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, left here early this morning for Budapest leading a delegation for a five-day visit to Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Government.

In a pre-departure airport statement, Al-Sharif said that during his visit an Egyptian-Hungarian protocol will be signed on joint cooperation in the fields of radio and television and exchange of cultural and scientific programs and activation of exchange of expertise in the journalism and news agencies domains.

He added that he will meet with the secretary general of the Hungarian Communist Party, the prime minister and the information minister.

Argentine Agriculture Minister Visits Cairo

Arrives 19 Jul

NC190941 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0915 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 19 Jul (MENA) — Argentine Agriculture Minister Engineer Lucio Reca arrived in Cairo this morning, leading a delegation on a 3-day visit to Egypt at the invitaiton of Dr Yusuf Wali, minister of agriculture and food security.

Departs 21 Jul

NC211238 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1210 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 21 Jul (MENA) — The Argentine agriculture minister and his accompanying delegation left Cairo today at the end of a 3-day to Egypt during which they spoke with Egyptian officials and visited agricultural projects.

A bilateral agreement on cooperation was signed this morning. The agreement provides for bilateral cooperation in the areas of animal production and the utilization of agricultural waste for the manufacture of fodder. The agreement also provides for bilateral cooperation in the cultivation of forests and fisheries. Under the agreement, the Argentine Government will offer training programs for Egyptian specialists in the area of artificial insemination and will exchange research and scientific publications and bulletins.

Agriculture Minister Dr Yusuf Wali and the Argentine agriculture minister signed the agreement for Egypt and Argentina respectively.

Saddam Husayn Receives USSR Ambassador

JN230823 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received USSR Ambassador in Baghdad Viktor Minin this morning.

Foreign Minister 'Aziz Leaves for Rabat

JN221454 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for Rabat today for a short visit to Morocco. He will hold talks with Moroccan officials on relations between the two fraternal countries and the current situation in the Arab region.

Ramadan Meets Jordanian Popular Army Chief

JN221817 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1627 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and commander in chief of the Iraqi Popular Army, met with Staff Brigadier General 'Abd al-Majid 'Abdallah, commander of the Jordanian Popular Army, and the accompanying delegation here today.

The two sides reviewed Iraq's experience in training its Popular Army and this Army's role, alongside the Iraqi Armed Forces, in confronting the Iranian aggression. During the meeting, attended by the Iraqi Popular Army chief of staff, the two sides discussed prospects for bilateral cooperation.

It is noteworthy that the Jordanian delegation visited some Popular Army camps and became acquainted with the military training of the fighters.

Ramadan Sends Message to Zhao on Cooperation

JN211608 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received (Zhang Chunhua), Chinese ambassador in Baghdad, here today.

Taha Yasin Ramadan handed the Chinese ambassador a written message for PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang on prospects of developing and expanding cooperation in various fields in the service of the two friendly countries' common interests. Bilateral relations were also discussed.

Jordanian Transportation Minister Arrives 22 Jul

JN220901 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jul (INA) — Jordanian Transportation Minister Farhi 'Ubayd arrived here today on a visit to Iraq that will last for several days.

In a statement to INA, the Jordanian minister said that he will discuss with his counterpart 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim relations of cooperation in the fields of communications as well as air, maritime, and land transportation and ways to promote them in the service of the two fraternal countries.

Meets With Counterpart

JN221425 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1312 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 22 jul (INA) — Transport and Communications Minister 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim al-Asadi met with Jordanian Transportation Minister Farhi 'Ubayd here this morning. They discussed ways to enhance and develop bilateral cooperation in the transport and communication fields.

The Iraqi-Jordanian talks began here today and Transport and Communications Minister 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim al-Asadi headed the Iraqi side while Transportation Minister Farhi 'Ubayd led the Jordanian side.

'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim al-Asadi delivered a speech praising existing cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the field of transport, cooperation which serves the two countries' common interests and those of the Arab nation.

Jordanian Transportation Minister Farhi 'Ubayd affirmed his country's desire to continue strengthening the bonds of cooperation in the field of transport.

The talks aim to promote cooperation relations in the fields of air, sea, and land transport.

Mozambican Presidential Envoy Arrives in Baghdad

JN200756 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0625 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jul (INA) — Sergio Vieira, Mozambican minister of security and President Samora Machel's envoy to President Saddam Husayn, arrived in Baghdad today on a visit that will last several days.

He is carrying a message from the Mozambican president to President Saddam Husayn on bilateral relations and a number of current international issues.

Vieira told INA that he and his delegation will hold talks with Iraqi officials on promoting bilateral relations in the service of the common interests of their peoples. The Mozambican envoy is accompanied by Minister of Mineral Resources Abdul Magid Osman.

Meets Trade Minister

JN211108 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Jul (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, received Sergio Vieira, Mozambican minister of security. During the meeting the two sides discussed ways of promoting bilateral economic and trade cooperation in service of the two friendly countries' interests.

Meets President Saddam

JN211938 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Mozambican President Samora Machel on relations between the two friendly countries and issues of common concern. Sergio Vieira, the Mozambican president's personal envoy and minister of security, delivered the message to President Saddam Husayn when the latter received him this evening.

Sergio Vieira was accompanied by Minister of Mineral Resources Abdul Magid Osman. The president's secretary attended the meeting.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,903

JN221646 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,903 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces, which are daily expressing the abundant capabilities of a noble and anicent people, continue — with God's help — their heroic jihad to establish peace and punish advocates of war and aggression.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our bold helicopter gunships carried out 18 combat missions against enemy positions and troop assembly points in the northern and East Tigris sectors. The valiant helicopter cavaliers managed to hit their targets accurately. They destroyed two enemy boats, three vehicles, and one excavator and set one hardware stockpile on fire. They also delivered concentrated strikes on several troop assembly points before returning safely and triumphantly to base under God's care and protection.

2. An enemy force estimated at one infantry platoon tried to approach our forward units' positions in the IV Army Corps sector. Our brave men confronted the platoon with all types of weapons, inflicting great human losses and forcing survivors to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, five hardware stockpiles were burned and one machinegun was destroyed.

3. Our forward units engaged enemy positions and vehicles in the northern sector with artillery and mortars, killing three soldiers, destroying one large vehicle, and burning one hardware stockpile. They also fired upon a 106mm gun position, hitting its crew. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses. Elsewhere in the same sector. one of our patrols found weapons and equipment left behind by the enemy in a previous battle.

4. Our artillery units opened fire on enemy positions and weapon emplacements in the central sector, destroying one infantry position, along with one medium machinegun and one observation post, and burning one vehicle.

5. Some of our forward units delivered concentrated artillery strikes against enemy concentrations, weapon emplacements, and engineering equipment in the East Basra sector, scoring direct hits and starting fires in enemy positions.

6. The tyrannical clique's forces shelled the suburbs of Mandali with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 July 1985

Central Sector Attack Halted

JN230614 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0606 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jul (INA) — The Iraqi forces beat off an Iranian offensive in the central operational sector at dawn today. The attacking force was estimated at one regiment.

INA has learned from a military source that the Iraqi forces succeeded in a short period of time in annihilating most of the attacking force and forcing the remainder to flee.

Iranian Pilots Interviewed

JN221947 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jul (INA) — Three Iranian pilots have revealed the rising Iranian forces' oppsotion to the Khomeyni regime and its oppressive organs. The three officers, who defected to Iraq with their helicopter yesterday, affirmed that the Iranian people call for stopping the aggressive war against Iraq and for saving Iran from continued losses in lives and property resulting from an aggressive war against Iraq, the neighboring peace-loving country.

In an interview Baghdad television screened tonight, the Iranian officers said that hatred against the war is escalating among Iranian Air Force officers and that the future will witness the defection of a number of them as an expression of that opposition. They pointed out that this existing feeling against war is not confined to Iranian Air Force officers, but also extends to the rest of the Iranian forces, despite the regime's oppressive practices. The Iranian officers said that the economic situation in Iran is very miserable. Citizens suffer from rising inflation and sharp increases in prices of basic commodities. Meanwhile, the regime works to provide all requirements for the mullahs at the expense of food for the Iranian people, paying no attention to the suffering Iran's sons are experiencing.

The officers said they planned to leave Iran because they oppose Khomeyni's regime and have no desire to fight against Iraqi forces. They added that they chose to come to Iraq because it is a country whose president and people call for peace. This call for peace, they said, has a positive impact on the Iranian Armed Forces because they do not want to fight against Iraq, as the fighting has killed increasing numbers of Iranians and destroyed Iranian cities and installations.

The Iranian pilots said that Air Force personnel and other Iranian forces are suffering from the domination and interference of the Khomeyni Guards, who would kill any Iranian citizen without any justification whenever they wanted. They described the Khomeyni Guards as a group of people suffering from psychological diseases, whose main aim is to implement the regime's objective of liquidating opposition and all who call for an end to the war against Iraq.

The Iranian officers expressed hope that the Iranian people will continue work to topple Khomeyni's regime and to establish another regime that would work to establish peace in Iran, as well as with Iraq and neighboring countries.

At the end of the interview the Iranian officers thanked President Saddam Husayn and Iraq for hosting them after their escape from Iran.

King Husayn Returns to Amman From UK 21 Jul

JN211806 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn returned home this afternoon following a several-day visit to the UK, where he held intensive talks with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher on efforts Jordan is exerting on the international level in order to find a just, lasting, and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem. Talks also dealt with Jordanian-British relations. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Army Commander Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir returned with his majesty.

King Husayn, Al-Rifa'i Meet Thatcher in London

For reportage on the visit to the United Kingdom by King Husayn and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, including their meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, see the United Kingdom section of the 22 July Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

King Husayn Receives Yasir 'Arafat 22 Jul

JN221712 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at Al-Nadwah Palace this evening. Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashmite Court; His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, the PNC speaker; Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces; and Hani al-Hasan, 'Arafat's political adviser, attended the meeting.

'Arafat Departs Amman

JN230937 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Amman, 23 Jul (PETRA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Amman this morning following a visit of several days to Jordan. During the visit, 'Arafat met with His Majesty King Husayn and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. 'Arafat was seen off at Queen Alia International Airport by Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali and the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry. 'Arafat was also seen off by a number of the PLO Executive Committee members and senior officials at the PLO office in Amman . 'Arafat's political adviser Hani al-Hasan also left with 'Arafat.

State Minister Views Kuwaiti Aid, Arab Summit

JN190830 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 19 Jul 85 pp 1, 13

[By Sa'd al-Silawi]

[Text] Amman — Dr Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs, has appealed to the Kuwaiti National Assembly to reconsider its decision to suspend aid to the confrontation states, stressing that the Zionist threat engulfs the entire Arab nation and not only Palestine and Jordan. In an interview with *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, Dr Nusaybah said Israel has designs not only on Palestinian land but also on the other Arab countries.

Dr Nusaybah said that Israel prepares its aggression against the Arabs in accordance with programmed phases. This makes preparation for confronting this threat a continuous operation of preparing the Armed Forces, and equipping them with the most sophisticated weapons, continuing military conscription, and establishing the Popular Army, for which a law has been ratified and which will be implemented as of next month.

The minister stressed that confrontation of the Zionist threat requires aid and assistance, stressing that Arab assistance cannot be compared to the aid Israel receives from the United States, which amounts to some $8 billion annually. He also stated that any assistance to confrontation states is a pan-Arab duty, because Jordan or any other Arab country cannot alone confront world Zionism and its influence in many world countries.

Dr Nusaybah strongly condemned the terrorist acts which take place in the Arab homeland from time to time. He said that these acts are actual implementation of the Zionist schemes. What took place recently in Kuwait is one of the Zionist schemes, he said, because Kuwait's stand has always championed and supported Iraq in its just war against the Iranian aggression. Furthermore, enemy forces have an interest in estranging Kuwait from its Arab brothers and preventing it from performing its role in the Iraqi-Iranian war as this war will decide the fate of the Arab East and its results will affect others besides Iraq.

The minister of state stressed the need to convene the emergency Arab summit called by the Moroccan monarch during the extraordinary Arab foreign ministers meeting in Tunis to discuss the Arab state of affairs in general and the Palestinian cause in particular. He emphasized the importance of Arab meetings at all levels and said: Why are we afraid to meet while the Western and Eastern blocs are in agreement in spite of the many differences they have? Why do we abstain from meetings and consultations for the welfare of this nation in one of the most critical stages in its history?

Dr Nusaybah explained that the Arab summit was proposed to discuss the fate of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. However, any Arab country has the right to propose discussion of any matter it feels could pose a threat to this nation. He said that Jordan had officially informed the Arab League of its readiness to discuss any topic that may be put forth. He added that it would be useless if an Arab country tries to avoid dialogue and discussion with its Arab brothers, because all the issues constitute an indivisible whole and dialogue is the only course of action for reaching an agreement on these issues.

From this premise I cannot understand any fraternal Arab country not attending this conference. It gives everyone an opportunity to present his viewpoints and to support, object to, convince, or be convinced. Dialogue is the only way to gain support through participation, and not through boycotting. He affirmed that a boycot serves no objective other than further splitting Arab ranks and polarizing this nation, something which we should avoid at all costs. If any Arab country has a viewpoint on any topic, then it must be presented within the conference.

Asked about the Jordanian-Palestinian joint move and its implications in the Arab and international arenas, Dr Nusaybah said: More than 3 years have passed and no one mentioned the Palestine question. Everyone was preoccupied with what was occurring in the Lebanese arena. If the Jordanians and Palestinians, who more than others are linked to this fateful cause, do not move for the sake of Palestine, then who else will? Will this cause be left to future generations?

It is clear in this phase that there is no option but to work in the international arena and to move for the sake of a just, comprehensive peace. Within this context peace does not mean relinquishing any basic right of our Palestinian Arab people; it is rather an effort in the international arena to force Israel to withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967. Israel will not be able to stand against the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement because it gave the Palestinians and Jordanians real authority to talk before the world. When at the United Nations we said that Israel should withdraw, it said: What does Jordan have to do with this matter? It said so despite the fact that Israel had occupied the West Bank. Likewise, when the PLO says that Israel should withdraw from the occupied territories, Israel says: How can we deal with a terrorist organization? Here, the Jordanian and Palestinian teams united so that the Palestine question would not be lost. In this regard Nusaybah explained that it is easier for the world to see one effort instead of two efforts aiming at achieving one objective: The liberation of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. Moreover, this joint effort will influence the world and pressure the Zionist entity and world Zionism.

Nusaybah called on the Arab countries to support the Jordanian-Palestinian move so that it can stand before Israel and liberate the occupied territories. He stressed that the success of this move depends upon the extent of support it receives from the Arab and Islamic nations and the world. The minister affirmed that the agreement is a vehicle through which two linked causes are united: first, on the removal of the effects of the 1967 aggression against Jordan and the withdrawal from the territories occupied as a result of that aggression; and second, on regaining of the rights of the Palestinian people throughout their homeland, something which the PLO represents.

At the conclusion the minister pointed out that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is a major instrument to bring the Arab peace proposal agreed on in Fes to fruition. He wondered: Why the objection to it? And what is the alternative?

Transportation Minister Leaves for Baghdad

JN220633 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 22 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Amman — *SAWT AL-SHA'B* — Transportation Minister Farhi 'Ubayd left Amman for Baghdad yesterday heading a delegation from the public and private sectors on an official visit to Iraq.

'Ubayd will meet with the Iraqi transport and communications minister and a number of Iraqi officials to discuss bilateral relations in the fields of land and maritime transportation as well as civil aviation. These talks aim at strengthening fraternal relations between the two countries.

AL-DUSTUR Ridicules Sentences Against Jews

JN230751 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 23 Jul 85 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "The Theatrics of Israeli 'Justice' "]

[Excerpts] The sentences handed down yesterday to the Jewish terrorists who have committed hideous crimes in the occupied West Bank indicate that those criminals are supported on the popular and official levels in Israel.

It goes without saying that the objective of these theatrics is to deceive the world public opinion and to create a false impression of the supremacy of law regarding dealing with those terrorists.

Perhaps, these theatrics is also aimed at justifying the Israeli authorities' repressive measures against the Palestinian majahidin in an attempt to deceive the world public opinion that Israel applies the law to all citizens without descrimination.

However, the Israeli attempt is rejected in form and essence, because we cannot equate the foreign occupier with the legitimate owner of the land.

If we disregard this basic principle, we will realize that these sentences are not in harmony with the nature of the crimes those criminals committed. These crimes range from murdering three Hebron Univesity students and using boody-trapped cars which crippled two Arab mayors. Their crimes also included a conspiracy to demolish the Dome of the Rock, in addition to many actions aimed at terrorizing civilians at bus stations and elsewhere.

The most serious issue in this judicial comedy against the Jewish terrorists is that it has proved very clearly that senior officials in the Zionist entity support these criminals by all the means in their power.

Now, after the dimensions of the Jewish terrorist actions have been exposed, and after it has become absolutely clear that this serious trend has very poisonous roots in the Israeli community on all the popular and official levels, the Arabs must immediately work with the competent international authorities in order to guarantee the security of the Arab citizens under the yoke of the Israeli occupation and its hateful fascist actions.

Islamic Jihad Claims Copenhagen Explosions

NC221412 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1350 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] In a telephone call to a foreign news agency in Beirut a short while ago, the Islamic Jihad organization claimed responsibility for the two explosions which took place in Copenhagen today against an American airline company's offices and a Jewish synagogue. Twenty-one people were wounded by the explosions, one seriously.

The spokesman for the Islamic Jihad also issued a threat to those states believing themselves safe from attack. They will soon know, the spokesman said, that we can reach the heart of the U.S. White House, the Elysee, 10 Downing Street, Jerusalem, and the headquarters of any Arab or foreign leader who cooperates with reactionary forces in the world.

Lebanese Security Committee Meets; 'Usayran Comments

NC221254 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 22 Jul 85

[News conference granted by Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran following a meeting of the Coordination Committee on 22 Julyin Beirut; questioners not identified — recorded]

[Text] The Coordination Committee met at 1000 today under the chairmanship of Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran. All the members of the committee were present. The committee reviewed the security situation and heard reports from the Internal Security Forces. It made the necessary arrangements to firm up the security plan and to close its loopholes.

The committee decided to ask the people to come forward and take over their homes, which were occupied by party offices that have now been closed. It has also asked the public to get in touch with the Security Forces so that its patrols may accompany them to their homes. In addition, they have been asked to inform the security forces of any violations.

The members of the committee familiarized themselves with the steps that have been taken in Al-Tariq al-Jadidah. They expressed their general satisfaction and said they will tour that section of the city.

The committee also discussed the boundary of the area containing the contact lines. It made the necessary decisions in accordance with the Damascus agreement.

[Question] What measures have been taken in light of the incidents that occurred yesterday and the day before?

['Usayran] The Coordination Committee has formed a subcommittee to investigate all the incidents that have taken place. It is our great hope that this subcommittee will finish its work soon and report its findings to the Coordination Committee. The committee will then release its conclusions to the public. Thus, they will be fully aware of everything being done by both the investigating subcommittee and the Coordination Committee itself.

[Question] What was done about the measures being adopted by the Coordination Committee to cool down the situation on the contact lines?

['Usayran] We conducted a thorough discussion of efforts to cool down the contact lines. We have done everything necessary and have dealt with all aspects of this question. We have made some adjustments at certain places along the contact lines.

[Question] Are the measures that have been adopted enough to restore security at the airport?

['Usayran] As far as we are concerned, they are sufficient. We can increase the number of security men inside and outside the airport. We were told today that the men who were supposed to be deployed along the road outside the airport were actually inside the airport drinking coffee. The committee has seen to it that this sort of behavior will not be repeated.

Birri on National Front Meeting, Reconstruction Plan

NC222022 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south and reconstruction affairs and minister of justice and hydroelectric resources, has said that the National Union Front [Jabhat al-Ittihad al-Watani] will probably meet in Shtawrah around the beginning of August. This meeting is possible now that agreement has been reached between the National Democratic Front and Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and minister of public works and tourism, on the need to move toward a democratic system under which the citizen will feel tied to his homeland by a sense of nationalism.

In a statement this afternoon, Minister Birri said: Regarding the National Union Front, it was necessary to base this plan for building a new Lebanon on a solid foundation and on clear principles, including as many political leaders as possible from all groups in the process. A similar project was planned in 1977, but it failed only a few hours before a meeting was scheduled to convene.

Therefore, Minister Birri added, we believed that this plan could best be served by deliberate work. Speed was required, but not haste. It was necessary to come to a unified PSP-Amal movement stand. Several meetings were held with Walid Junblatt with this end in mind and not to achieve some sort of reconciliation after reported fabricated differences.

Minister Birri said: It was necessary to conclude a new agreement between the PSP and the Amal movement since the old 1983 agreement had yielded its fruits.

Minister Birri continued: The purpose of this agreement was not to safeguard old victory but to maintain the struggle unitl total victory could be achieved. Victory will be attained when the system becomes democratic and when citizens feel attached to their homeland by a sense of nationalism. As long as someone is from Lebanon, carries Lebanese citizenship, and inhales Lebanon's air, this will not only be a matter of necessity but one of existence.

Minister Birri stated: I can report that we and our brothers in the National Democratic Front, led by Walid Junblatt, have reached such agreements. We must delineate the limits to which we will sponsor these agreements, establish a framework for our actions, and define the extent of relations with fraternal Syria, which remains our greatest ally. These matters will be resolved at a meeting expected to be convened in Shtawrah in August. This meeting will be preceded by a separate session with Walid Junblatt to formulate a foundation for this national plan. We truly hope that the sufferings of the Lebanese people, as well as the martyrdom and the disabling of others, will not have been in vain. The National Lebanese Resistance, which taught Israel its first lesson, has concluded its victory and deserves to be rewarded by a new system in Lebanon. The Islamic conference, held in Damascus under fraternal Syrian auspices, is very close to this plan.

Birri Reportedly Assembling 3,000-Man Amal Army

NC221717 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] A military source in the southern suburb of Beirut has revealed that some time ago Minister Nabih Birri began to assemble a 3,000-strong force which he called the Amal Army. He has so far recruited 800 men from the suburb and 200 men from Al-Biqa'. The source added that these 1,000 men are undergoing intensive training in Syria. They are being prepared to assume responsibility for security in West Beirut instead of sending the Syrian regular Army there for this purpose. The Syrian leadership wants to avoid involving its Army in the West Beirut quagmire once again.

Amal Movement Offices Open in West Beirut

NC230748 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] According to security reports which the Voice of Lebanon has received from West Beirut, T-54 tanks entered Al-Laylakah while 'Ayn al-Rummanah and Al-Hazimiyah were being shelled last night. At the same time, ammunition was unloaded from some trucks in a number of Amal movement warehouses in the southern suburb.

As far as West Beirut is concerned, our radio has learned that the Amal movement has replaced the offices it closed with others under the name Islamic Message Scouts — Amal Security [Kashshafat al-Risalah al-Islamiyah — Amin Amal]. These offices are located in the following areas: Al-Bastah al-Tahta near the Sinnu stores, Kawd al-Wilayah near the bridge; in the Al-Dandashli building near the Abu Haydar Bridge; at the Arab University near the Al-Qarut Pharmacy; the Law school area, Al-Mullah near the Al-Halabi Butchery; and in Burj al-Murr near the Kodak building.

Units Formed in South To Combat Terrorism

NC230713 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 22 Jul 85 p 6

[Text] Bint Jubayl — Husayn 'Abd al-Nabi, 24, and the official in charge of the national guards in Bra'shit, has announced the formation of a movement called the Southern Units for Combating Terrorism [Wihdat al-Janub Limukafahat al-Irhab] from among his supporters. He said that "The task of this movement is to put an end to the bloodshed of our sons in the south following the escalation of cowardly suicidal operations, which have killed civilians, women, and children." He added that the members are the brothers of those who have died in blasts at the crossing points."

'Abd al-Nabi said that the goal of his movement is "to liquidate those who trade in the blood of our people and to cut down to size and liquidate religious fanatics if our warnings go unheeded. We will bomb the terrorist centers belonging to radical military parties and organizations in Beirut." He declared that "what we do is independent and has no links with the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] or the Israeli forces. We will begin our actions shortly as a result of response from an Arab country (which he refused to disclose) to combat terrorism. This country has provided us with defensive equipment, which we have tested."

'Abd al-Nabi is known by the alias Abu 'Ali. He is married and has two sons. He has escaped five attempts on his life and managed on two occasions to kill three of his assailants. He is considered one of the most accurate sharpshooters in the national guards. He is a former PFLP-GC fighter and joined the free Lebanon army under Major Sa'd Haddad 6 years ago. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the ASL and was separated last year to lead the national guards.

Israeli Forces Withdraw From Qabrikha 22 Jul

NC221740 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Israeli occupation forces withdrew from Qabrikha in the south this morning after completing a series of terrorist operations, blowing up homes, and arresting several citizens in the township.

The agent Lahd militias in Tallat al-Thu'ban opened machinegun fire on the main Kafra-Haris road this morning. An explosive device went off at the Al-Numayriyah junction, destroying Yusuf Nahra's place of business. A similar device exploded near Sharif Badr al-Din's shop in Qana, killing Muhammad 'Ali Kan'an.

Israeli Gunboats Shell City of Sidon

NC230910 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The crews of Israel's gunboats continue to commit acts of aggression. They shelled the city of Sidon a short while ago and were driven off by units of the Popular Liberation Army. According to some reports, the shelling is still in progress.

Shellfire Hits Southern Suburb of Beirut

NC221515 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1420 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Four artillery shells landed in the Al-Hazimiyah area a short time ago. Gunmen in the southern suburb shelled the residential section of 'Ayn al-Rummanah with mortars at approximately 1500 today. While this report was being prepared, intermittent explosions were heard in the southern suburb accompanied by machinegun fire in the Al-Matahin and Al-Barid areas. Antoinette Ka'bah was wounded by sniper fire in 'Ayn Al-Rummanah.

Resistance Operations in South Detailed

NC230845 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The national resistance forces have promised the people that they will continue to be a resounding reminder and a dangerous weapon to the enemy and his agents in the border zone. They will play this part until the last Israeli soldier leaves that area.

The national resistance forces have emphasized that despite attempts to stab them in the back, they will not stop their fight. Their campaign, assisted by our proud people, will continue. They have refused to yield to the enemy despite his savage and barbaric acts, acts in which American war materiel is used against the sons of the occupied areas.

According to reports from the South, a land mine exploded yesterday under a vehicle carrying a number of agent Lahd's militiamen. The incident occurred west of the border village of Bint Jubayl in the central sector. Israeli radio admitted that three militiamen were wounded.

The National Resistance Front has issued a statement announcing that the Martyr Lula Ilyas 'Abbud Group used machineguns and rockets to attack a 155mm artillery position manned by a Lahd unit in the Abu Qamhah area of Hasbayya District. The position was hit, and one of Lahd's patrols, which included a personnel carrier and another military vehicle, searched the area. As the patrol was leaving the position, two explosive charges which the group planted went off, and the vehicles were destroyed.

The Martyr Muhammad Yunis Group fired three rockets at a position manned by Israelis and members of agent Lahd's group in Qasr al-Khalil near Zaghlah, in the Hasbayya District. Lahd's agents and the Israelis, armed with machineguns of various types, searched Mimas.

According to a statement released by the resistance forces, one of its fighters was killed, and four others are now missing in the wake of some fighting last night. The clash, which pitted its men against the Israeli enemy forces, followed an operation mounted by the Islamic resistance — specifically, the groups named after martyrs Muhammad and Yusuf Hudruj — against a number of enemy vehicles near the border zone. The statement noted that the enemy sent his heavy vehicles and helicopters to a number of liberated villages. When they reached Al-Suwwanah, military action was taken against them.

Members of the resistance fired a katyusha rocket at one of Lahd's observation posts in the border zone on Hill 888 overlooking Haddathah. No casualties have been reported.

Individuals arriving from the border zone have reported that an Israeli position in Hahallat Jirday, near Yarin in the western sector, came under rocket fire. Those guarding the position, armed with machineguns, conducted an extensive search and closed the Al-Rajmayn triangle.

The front stressed that all enemy collaborators have 24 hours to either stop their activity or face execution. The front hailed the determination shown by the residents of 'Aytarun in heroically resisting the agents. It called on them to remain united in order to frustrate the enemy's plots.

As far as terrorist operations against our people are concerned, the occupation forces and the agent militias have continued their provocations. They brought the Al-Hasbani-Abu Qamhah combat line and the neighboring wadi under indiscriminate machinegun fire. Members of Israeli intelligence and the militias entered Al-Habbariyah and Al-Fardis, and accused young men in both villages of responsibility for some of the operations in the area. They also threatened to make mass arrests.

Sidon Meeting Views Control of Palestinian Presence

NC222039 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Informed sources have told the Voice of Lebanon that a meeting was held at the house of Mustafa Sa'd in Sidon at 1800 today. The meeting was attended by officials from the Popular Nasirite Organization, Sidon functionaries, Progressive Socialist Party official Anwar al-Fatayiri, an Amal movement representative, a representative of Deputy Nazih al-Bizri, and two Syrian officers.

Discussion focused on the situation in Sidon. The conferees agreed on a number of measures to be implemented within the next few days to control the conduct of 'Arafat's group and to reduce its dominance. These measures inlcude the establishment of roadblocks and entrances to Sidon and the banning of armed Palestinians appearances.

Amal 'Besieging' Palestinian Camp Near Sidon

NC231023 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0945 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] According to reports from the South, Amal militiamen are besieging the Al-Buss Palestinian camp near Sidon. Both sides were involved in fighting a short while ago, and several people were wounded.

A security source has reported that Junblatt's gunmen kidnapped five members of Amal in West Beirut this morning. This triggered an alert on both sides.

The Al-Masalih-Qasqas crossing point was reopened at 1200 today, after intensive political efforts this morning. A normal volume of traffic is passing through the Al-Kafa'at-Al-Murayjah crossing point.

The area near the Museum has been coming under sniper fire from Ra's al-Nab' and Al-Barbir since noon. In the mountains, Lebanese Army positions in Tallat al-Prince have been the targets of fire from positions facing them, which are held by Junblatt's men.

'Ayn al-Hulwah Camp Condemns Syrian 'Schemes'

JN221826 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The popular committee of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp near Sidon, in southern Lebanon, issued a statement yesterday condemning the Syrian regime's schemes to collect Palestinian weapons from southern Lebanese camps. The statement said that the conspiratorial scheme that some parties are seeking to implement aims to collect the weapons of the Palestinian masses, to liquidate the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, and is in line with Zionist enemy schemes.

The popular committee warned against the eruption of a war against Palestinian camps in the Sidon area, similar to the war waged against Palestinian camps in Beirut.

The statement reiterated that the Palestinian masses rally around the PLO and its legitimate command and that the Palestinians remain committed to the gun as a guarantee safeguarding the lives of Paelstinians in the camps.

The statement pointed out that Palestinian masses in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp are determined to defend themselves, that they will not put down their weapons, and that they will confront all conspiracies taking place under any false slogan.

Ba‘th Official Receives USSR Ambassador

JN221250 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1205 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 22 Jul (SANA) — Comrade ‘Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba‘th Party, received Felix Fedotov, USSR ambassador in Damascus, this morning. Talks dealt with the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and the two friendly countries. They also discussed a number of measures related to the implementation of the program of cooperation between the Ba‘th Party and the CPSU.

Vice President Khaddam Receives Lebanese Delegation

JN221311 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1217 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 22 Jul (SANA) — Vice President ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam received here today a delegation representing the political council of the Lebanese city of Sidon. The delegation comprises Sidon Deputy Dr Nazih al-Bizri, Usamah Sa‘d, Dr As‘ad al-Nadiri, Muhammad Muhammadiyah, Hasan Shams al-Din, and Ghassan ‘Abdu.

Talks dealt with the situation in Lebanon in general, particularly Sidon, in light of recent developments in Lebanon and the actions of those who are harmed by the march of security and accord in Lebanon. The conferees stressed the importance of bolstering cohesion among all the national Lebanese and Palestinian forces in order to foil these actions.

Amman Sends PLO Arms

JN221848 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpts] Vice President ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam today received a delegation representing the political council of the Lebanese city of Sidon. The delegation comprises Sidon Deputy Dr Nazih al-Bizri, Usamah Sa‘d, As‘ad al-Nadiri, Muhammad Muhammadiyah, Hasan Shams al-Din, and Ghassan ‘Abdu.

In an interview with Dr Nazih al-Bizri, the Sidon deputy said that investigations conducted on the dispatch of new weapons to Palestinians loyal to ‘Arafat proved that these weapons came from Jordan, supplied by four Jordanian officers in cooperation with ‘Arafat, via Tripoli. These officers were apprehended. Deputy al-Bizri stressed that the city of Sidon does not at all want new weapons to be dispatched to the city and that the political leadership in the city communnicated this to the nationalist Palestinians. Al-Bizri said he had communicated these facts to Vice President Khaddam.

Al-Bizri said that a meeting will be held in Khaddam's office on Wednesday morning. It will be attended by the leaders of the Lebanese National Democratic Front, the Palestine National Salvation Front, the Amal movement, and Sidon's political leadership.

Foreign Minister al-Shar‘ Receives Gandhi Envoy

JN221831 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar‘ this evening received C. R. Gharikhan, director general of foreign affairs at the Indian Prime Ministry and envoy of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The meeting was attended by Rashid Kilani, assistant foreign minister; Shahir al-Durayi‘i, director of the Asia Department at the ministry; and the Indian ambassador in Damascus. Talks focused on the agenda for the conference of nonaligned states foreign ministers, scheduled to be held in the Angolan capital, Luanda on 2-7 September.

Mongolian Party Delegation Arrives in Damascus

JN221313 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1212 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 22 Jul (SANA) — A Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] delegation led by Comrade (Chingel), member of the MPRP Central Committee and head of the organization's bureau, arrived here today on a 4-day visit to Syria. During the visit, the Mongolian delegation will hold talks with the Arab Socialist Ba‘th Party. A cooperation agreement between the two parties will also be signed.

Further on Publicizing of Meeting With USSR Envoy

Peres Hopes Contacts Unhindered

TA221514 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today reacted to the publicity given to the report on the contacts with the Soviet representative, and expressed his hope that the rapprochement was not hindered as a result of the report. He emphasized that more than any international conference or any kind of strategic plan, what we want from the Soviet Union is for that country to open its gates to the Jews who want to immigrate to Israel. The prime minister spoke during a ceremony in which he was accorded honorary citizenship of Holon, and his remarks were reported by our correspondent 'Ido Tal.

Peres' Office Blamed for Leak

TA230646 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 23 Jul 85 p 2

[Report by Amnon Levi and Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] The war of accusations over the contacts with the Soviets is continuing. "The Foreign Ministry is convinced that the leak about the Paris conversation came from the Prime Minister's Office. Peres' staff is not interested in any foreign policy achievements that would be attributed to Shamir, and so they leaked the report." This was said yesterday by a senior Foreign Ministry source. The source emphasized that an investigation had revealed that "all the clues on the leak lead to the Prime Minister's Office."

Shim'on Schiffer, the radio correspondent to whom the information was leaked, spent the previous evening in the Prime Minister's Office. "Rumors had already reached us on Thursday evening that the Prime Minister's Office staff was saying that Schiffer would broadcast an important report on Friday morning," the source said.

Shamir Reprimands Ambassador

TA221030 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday took an unusual step when he reprimanded Israeli Ambassador in Paris 'Ovadya Sofer following the report on his meeting with Soviet Ambassador Yuliy Vorontsov. The decision to rebuke the ambassador came in response to the broad circulation Sofer gave his message which in fact contributed to the leak. David Kimche, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, briefed the Foreign Ministry's senior staff members on the rebuke.

Senior Foreign Ministry officials noted yesterday that Ambassador Sofer usually sends reports which are less sensitive than the one about his meeting with the Soviet ambassador at a much higher classification than that which he attributed to the report on the meeting.

The meeting between Israeli Ambassador 'Ovadya Sofer and Soviet Ambassador Yuliy Vorontsov was initiated by Sofer, who had accidentally met his Soviet counterpart 2 days earlier at a cocktail party, where he had proposed a meeting between them.

In contrast to the impression Sofer's report created, a Foreign Ministry investigation yesterday revealed that the meeting was not held at the request of the Russian diplomat. One cannot, therefore, learn from the meeting itself about new trends in Moscow's policy toward Israel.

Foreign Ministry sources also pointed out that Sofer learned about the possibility that Vorontsov might soon replace the ambassador in Washington even before the meeting. The information was sent to him in a report which reached Jerusalem from Israel's attache in Washington, Elyaqim Rubinstein.

As a result, the Foreign Ministry and the Prime Minister's Office yesterday began to have more and more doubts about the other details which appear in Sofer's report. Nevertheless, in the oral message he sent over the weekend to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the prime minister pointed out the increasing efforts on Israel's part to utilize most of the channels of communciation with Moscow in order to clarify the Soviet Union's preparedness to improve relations and perhaps change its attitude toward its Jews.

The message in which Peres expresses Israel's desire to turn over a new leaf in relations with the new leadership was transmitted via Edgar Bronfman, the president of the World Jewish Congress, who is leaving soon for Moscow.

During discussions held yesterday at the Foreign Ministry, an assessment was heard to the effect that, contrary to several reports, in the wake of the meeting's exposure the Soviets will actually insist on holding the planned overt meeting between their foreign minister and Yitzhaq Shamir in September in New York. According to sources in Jerusalem, the leak will mainly harm the continuation of the secret bilateral dialogue, but Moscow will not forgo the opportunity to demonstrate to the United States and perhaps also to Syria that it is willing to maintain a dialogue with Israel.

After basically analyzing and sifting through the details provided in the report, senior sources noted that it appears that during the meeting routine issues were raised which had been extensively discussed in the last meeting between Israeli Ambassador in Washington Me'ir Rosenne and his Soviet counterpart Dobrynin. In that meeting, as in the meetings which were recently held with Israel's ambassadors in Germany, Canada, and to the United Nations, the Soviets stressed their displeasure over hostile propaganda, and pointed out the need to hold an international conference in which they and Syria would participate.

During all the talks, as in the one with Sofer, the Soviet representatives did not talk about resuming diplomatic relations with Israel, but about the possibility of improving them following the inclusion of Moscow in the political process.

Over the weekend the Americans were briefed by Jerusalem about the contacts with the Soviet Union, and they got the impression that a dramatic change had not taken place. Political sources noted that Israel is the one that has been exerting pressure on the United States to reject the notion of an international conference outright, and that is why the United States is not worried about these contacts. The prime minister yesterday decided not to hold a debate in the Cabinet about the meeting between the ambassadors in Paris, apparently "to lower the profile," and it seems that he will raise the issue at next week's Cabinet session.

Shamir Denies Reprimanding Sofer

TA221032 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The Foreign Ministry's spokesman has stated that Minister Yitzhaq Shamir did not reprimand our ambassador in Paris, 'Ovadya Sofer, and that there is no reason whatsoever for such a reprimand.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer points out that officials in the Foreign Ministry had been complaining that the low classification of Ambassador Sofer's cable on his meeting with the Soviet ambassador had facilitated leaking the report to the Voice of Israel.

Shamir: Contacts To Continue

TA221122 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The dialogue with the Soviet Union will continue despite the regrettable mishap in publicizing the details of the talk between the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors in Paris. This was said by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. He also criticized the mission of World Jewish Congress President Edgar Bronfman to the Kremlin leaders, saying that Israel is capable of maintaining direct contact and is not in need of mediators. Our correspondent in the Knesset, 'Oded Ben-'Ami, recounts that the prime minister transmitted an oral message to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev via Edgar Bronfman.

Foreign Affairs Committee Meets

TA221501 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The issue of the contacts with the Soviet Union was discussed today at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that contacts between Israel and the Soviet Union are continuing even at this moment. The foreign minister said that it is in Israel's interest and it is also Israel's wish to achieve a dialogue with Moscow. Our Knesset correspondent Sha'ul Stav reports:

[Begin recording] At today's session, the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee expressed their doubt about the credibility of the report by Israel's ambassador to France, 'Ovadya Sofer, on his meeting with the Soviet ambassador in that city. Knesset Member [MK] Victor Shemtov said that the border between fantasy and reallity is blurred; MK Simcha Dinitz said: I am not sure whether the cable that was sent to Jerusalem was composed by a prose writer [pun on "sofer", which also means prose writer in Hebrew] or a poet. The speakers expressed skepticism that the Soviet ambassador to Paris would report to the Israeli ambassador about the imminent replacement of the Soviet ambassador to Washington. They also questioned the fact that the Soviet ambassador would criticize the cutting off of relations with Israel in 1967. The foreign minister reacted to this and said: The report from Paris is not a fantasy at all; Ambassador Sofer is an active ambassador, and should be encouraged.

The foreign minister expressed his regret that the state-governed media did not consider whether reporting on the meeting in Paris might be harmful. But even despite this error, he said, contacts with the Soviets are continuing, and receive Foreign Ministry encouragement. He indirectly criticized the contacts being held by Edgar Bronfman, the president of the World Jewish Congress, with the Russians. We can talk to them directly, Shamir said, and we do not need any emissaries.

MK Ehud Olmert said that the leak was a grave mistake, but he asked why the ambassador was picked out as a scapegoat. Did people not want him to hold a meeting with his Soviet counterpart? Or did they want him to refrain from reporting it to the foreign minister?

On another matter, the Tabah issue, the foreign minister said that experts with whom Israel had consulted have said that Israel would be well advised to choose conciliation on Tabah over arbitration. [End recording]

DAVAR, HAMODI'A Comment

TA210841 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 21 Jul 85

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *DAVAR* writes that the Israeli international drive for Soviet Jewry must not cease as long as a significant and permanent liberalizaing turnabout is not evidenced in Soviet policy on immigration and the national rights of Soviet Jewry. Another condition for detente between Israel and the Jews on one side, and the Soviet Union on the other, is the cessation of international anti-Israel propaganda, which is sometimes also anti-Semitic in nature. The Soviet Union will probably demand the participation of Syria in the peace process, and Israel would undoubtdely not refuse this if Damascus agreed to negotiate directly with it and not within the framework of an international conference — although this seems unlikely. However, despite all the limitations and obstacles, reason also forces Israel to reexamine the lack of relations between it and the world's second superpower. This must not, under any circumstances, affect our strong political, military, and cultural ties with the United States. Sooner or later, however, Israel will also have to develop some sort of Eastern policy of its own. The leaking of the meeting between the ambassadors is not good evidence of Israel's ability and willingness to do this. Shim'on Schiffer, who reported the scoop, deserves professional praise, because that is his job. The government source that leaked the information, however, deserves condemnation, no matter whether he was seeking to sabotage the dialogue or whether he had any other objective.

HAMODI'A writes that the tete-a-tete between the Israeli and Soviet ambassadors in Paris has become an overnight sensation and a topic for debate and conjectures, some of which have been plucked out of thin air. It is still unclear whether the meeting signals a real turnabout which would relieve the problem of Soviet Jewry or even whether it signals the resumption of bilateral diplomatic relations. Perhaps one need not be an incurable skeptic to say that the publicity was slightly premature. It would have been better to wait and see if the new Gorbachev government is indeed seriously considering the problem and is prepared to implement a serious change in policy regarding the exit of Jews from the Soviet Union.

Commentary Evaluates Reactions

TA221435 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Jul 85 p 10

[Commentary by Shmu'el Schnitzer: "Moscow Is Feeling the Israeli Pulse"]

[Text] Moscow's vehement denials of the report on the contents of the meeting between the Soviet and Israeli ambassadors in Paris do not mean that Moscow thinks the meeting did not take place at all or that the contents were distorted by the Voice of Israel. What Moscow sought to make plain is that what is involved here is exploration which may or may not — depending on Jerusalem's reaction — herald a change in relations with Israel. Another point Moscow wanted to make is that it does not like the idea that all the contents of the first experimental talk had been exposed at such an early stage of the renewed dialogue, even before any of the sides had committed themselves to anything. The publicity caused some damage, perhaps not to the cause itself but certainly to those who initiated it since they have not yet prepared the ground in the Arab capitals or spoken with Damascus and the PLO but are already portrayed to their Arab clients as being prepared both to resume diplomatic relations with Israel and to enable more Jews to leave the Soviet Union and immigrate to Israel.

The leak contravenes the rules of the game and, no doubt, will hinder the continuation of the dialogue. However, if the new leadership in Moscow definitely believes that the time has come to change its policy it will not be this mishap that prevents dialogue in the future.

The current situation is not easy for the Soviet Union. The absence of diplomatic relations with Israel has excluded it from every forum seeking to settle the future of the Middle East. The expectations that Moscow aroused in those Arab leaders who trusted it cannot be fulfilled and America may win the current battle for King Husayn's heart. The absence of relations provides Israel with a legitimate justification for its objection to including Moscow in the efforts to make peace in the Middle East. The new leadership in the Kremlin realizes that it has reached a dead end and that the only way to get out of it is by amending its unfortunate decision to sever diplomatic relations with Israel.

If that is how Moscow sees things in the summer of 1985, then the dialogue which began recently in Paris will presumably not come to an halt out of anger over the leak. The continuation of the dialogue may call for guarantees against additional leaks in the future, but that which led Moscow to take the first step will continue to prod it to examine the chances of a dialogue. Indeed, this is how the suggestions of the journalist Viktor Louis should be interpreted.

The possibility of resuming the immigration of Soviet Jews is the most tempting suggestion Moscow could have made to Israel. If Moscow's price for resuming immigration is stopping anti-Soviet propaganda emanating from Israel, then there would seem to be no obstacle. If such propaganda exists, then it centers on one single issue: Immigration and the persecution of refuseniks and Jews faithful to the Hebrew language and Israel's history. There is no Israeli propaganda against the communist regime in the Soviet Union as such, and the attempts to mobilize world public opinion for the prisoners of Zion and immigration activists would stop by themselves if Moscow opened its gates.

If Moscow feels offended by the fact that Israel succeeds in recruiting intellectuals and politicians all over the world for the plight of the refuseniks, it knows how this can be stopped. It is in its power to put an end to the hostility of world public opinion by removing the reason for it and effecting a more liberal immigration policy.

The hint about an Israeli withdrawal on the Golan Heights raised in the talk between the ambassadors in Paris represents a Soviet attempt to feel our pulse over the possibility of conducting negotiations on territorial problems prior to any understanding about resuming diplomatic relations and allowing emigration from the Soviet Union.

Moscow needs something specific to present to Damascus to make it budge from its absolute objection to the peace process. If the Soviet Union wants to play an active role in an international peace conference, it must bring in Syria and what it wants to offer to Syria the Soviet Union can only get from Israel.

So far, the Americans have been the only ones who have been able to present the Arabs with Israeli concessions on territory. Moscow now also wants to offer territory since this is the only way it can participate in an international conference with a status equal to that of the United States.

However, there is no reason why Israel should upset the logical order and strengthen Moscow's standing among its clients. It seems the wisest thing would be not to overreact to these initial explorations. Immigration is a vital Israeli interest and any initiative in this field should be examined. Regarding the resumption of relations — a Soviet interest — there is no room for a rash response. Negotiations over sovereign Israeli territories can certainly not begin before the seriousness of the other components of the Soviet initiative has been established.

If Moscow claims that nothing has yet happened there is no reason to behave as if the change had already taken place. If Moscow can take its time, we must also be in no hurry.

Peres Repeats Opposition to International Conference

TA230840 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0832 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] This morning, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres reiterated Israel's opposition to holding an international conference on a solution of the Middle East conflict. In a meeting with the chairman of the Australian Parliament, Henry Jenkins, Peres said that such a conference would be attended by countries which cannot serve as intermediaries in the conflict. In this context, Peres mentioned the Soviet Union which, as is known, does not have diplomatic relations with Israel.

The prime minister added that if King Husayn were to ask for an international umbrella to promote the peace process, there would be several possibilities that have nothing to do with an international peace conference.

Further on U.S. Meeting With Joint Delegation

Peres Accepts 2 Names

TA231127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1122 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister has said Israel accepts at least two of the names which appeared on the list of candidates for the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that in today's Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee session, Mr Peres divulged that Jordan has rejected 15 of the candidates presented to it.

Foreign Affairs Committee Meets

TA221740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says the contacts with the Soviet Union will continue, but he criticized the prime minister's use of Edgar Bronfman, the president of the World Jewish Congress, as an intermediary. The foreign minister said that Israel has its own channels of communication with the Soviet Union. Shamir deplored the leak of the telegram from Israel's Ambassador to Paris 'Ovadya Sofer about his meeting with his Soviet counterpart, and defended the ambassador against those who accused him of inaccuracies. The foreign minister was briefing the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Back to reporter Jack Katzenell.

[Begin recording] Turning to the proposed meeting between the United States and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation Shamir said Israel had told the U.S. that the Arab side sees this as a means of achieving American recognition of the PLO and convening an international conference on the Middle East, as a substitute for face-to-face talks with Israel. For the Arab side, direct negotiations with Israel are out of the question, he said. The United States did not deny this, and promised that it would not be trapped into a fruitless meeting with the PLO. Both Jerusalem and Washington are interested in promoting direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs, Shamir said. This was what counted, not the question of which names appeared on the list submitted by the Arab side. It is not clear, Shamir said, when the meeting between the U.S. and the Jordainan-Palestinian delegation will take place, if ever. [End recording]

U.S. 'Not Pleased' With Names

TA221850 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Israel's ambassador to the United States, Me'ir Rosenne, claims that the U.S. Administration is not pleased with the names that appear on the list of Palestinians. According to Rosenne, the State Department is wondering whether any good will come out of a meeting between a U.S. delegation and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

[Begin Rosenne recording] At this stage, the United States is still studying the list, trying to find out precisely — before Murphy departs for the region — whether there is any chance that this visit might yield any good. [End recording]

U.S. To Continue Coordination

TA221318 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Tzvi Bar'el, Yehuda Litani, and 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpts] Robert Flaten, the charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv, yesterday repeated to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres the promise made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that the United States will not agree to the participation of the PLO in the negotiations, and that Murphy's prepartory meeting will take place only if there is prior assurance that this will shortly lead to direct negotiations with Israel. He rejected reports to the effect that United States had announced that it will not allow Israel to veto the Palestinian delegation candidates, and added that the coordination with Israel will continue.

It has been learned that the United States clarified to Israel that the State Department spokesman "made a slip" when he announced that the United States would negotiate with any peace-seeking Palestinian.

Informed political sources said last night that the report published in *AL-QUDS* was groundless, and that, according to Flaten, the U.S. State Department is still examining the list of names. It is probable, the sources added, that the talks will begin within several weeks.

Security sources said last night that at this stage there is nothing stopping Fayiz Abu Rahmah from Gaza and Hanna Sanyurah from East Jerusalem from going to Jordan. It was reported that the two notables have heard nothing on this issue. It appears that the matter of principle concerning their participation in the talks will be examined soon at the senior political level. The security sources also reported that at this stage the status of the representatives from the territories in the Palestinian delegation is still unclear, and it is unknown whether they will participate as full members or as observers only.

Activity To 'Torpedo' Talks Seen

TA190747 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 19 Jul 85 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir, and from Washington by Leon Hadar]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will take action to sabotage the U.S. Administration's intention of holding direct negotiations with PLO representatives. Feverish diplomatic activity to torpedo the U.S. move already began in Washington last night. Israel has told the U.S. Administration of its firm opposition to the meeting, planned for August, between special envoy Richard Murphy and members of the Palestinian delegation.

Senior political sources in Jerusalem expressed their opinion last night that the prime minister's efforts will be effective and that the United States will — at the last minute — back down on itsintention of holding negotiations with representatives of the PLO.

It has been learned in Jerusalem that King Husayn had transmitted to the U.S. Administration an earlier list of personalities who are PLO members, including some who are active in the PLO's military branch, and that the list was rejected outright.

The second list submitted to the administration a few days ago includes members of the PLO, or people identified with it. Yesterday Israel provided the U.S. Administration with detailed information on the pasts of each one of the candidates and their roles in the PLO. Some of the delegation members were involved in the planning and operation of certain activities, and one of them, Al-Ta'mari, was a senior PLO commander in southern Lebanon and was detained in Ansar.

According to assessments in Jerusalem, 'Arafat decided to include PLO men on the Palestinian delegation for internal reasons that have to do with power struggles within the organization, and also in order to test the U.S. Middle East policy. Senior Israeli sources have warned that the composition of the delegation precludes any possibility of a political breakthrough with Jordan in the near future. The prime minister intends to hold meetings with Palestinians from the territories soon, in order to examine ways to hold direct negotiations with them. Jerusalem is apprehensive about the possibility that a U.S.-PLO dialogue might constitute back-door recognition of this Palestinian organization. Senior political sources in Jerusalem have reported that so far the administration's position on the matter has been unequivocal: The United States will not recognize the PLO and will not engage in negotiations with it, as long as the organization refuses to recognize Israel's right to exist. Jerusalem is afraid that President Reagan's inability to function will be exploited by top State Department officials to promote a dialogue with the PLO.

Tension Over Names in Gaza

TA190730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] There is tension in the Gaza Strip between the moderate camp, headed by Rashad al-Shawwa, the former mayor, and the extremists under the leadership of Attorney Fayiz Abu Rahmah. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that there is a longstanding rivalry between the two figures, but the enmity has now become more profound, with each side claiming that it represents the Palestinian cause better. Over the past few days there have been rising sentiments over the list of Palestinian candidates for the joint delegation with Jordan, and our correspondent comments that the security forces in the Gaza Strip have deployed to prevent acts of violence.

Change in Namelist Predicted

TA211308 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] A request to permit the Palestinian residents of the territories and East Jerusalem who are included on the list for talks with the United States to leave the country is included in U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' letter which was sent last week to Shim'on Peres together with the list of representatives. The request in the letter takes the following form: "It would be desirable to encourage the representatives to leave the West Bank and Gaza Strip." The letter also states that the United States will again approach Israel after it has reexamined the names.

The prime minister is inclined not to reply to the letter because he assumes that the Americans will reject those names on the list which Israel is asking it to reject. Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir might push to reply immediately to Shultz' letter, but, as mentioned, Mr Peres is inclined to wait. In his letter Shultz has also promised Peres that the United States is insisting that the meeting with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation lead to direct negotiations between it and Israel.

Reliable Palestinian sources said last night that the list of the seven Palestinian notables which was submitted to the United States by Jordan will probably be reduced to only four members and will include two representatives from the territories and from East Jerusalem, and two representatives of the Palestinians in exile. According to these sources, the four are: Khalid al-Hasan (a member of the Fatah executive and one of the PLO's most prominent ideologists); Dr Nabil Sha'th (one of 'Arafat's closest advisers who lives in Cairo); Hanna Sanyurah (editor and publisher of the East Jerusalem *AL-FAJR*); and Fayiz Abu Rahmah (head of the Gaza Strip attorney's office). According to the sources, the talks between U.S. representatives and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation are scheduled to begin in Amman toward the middle of August.

Rashad al-Shawwa, the former mayor of Gaza, and Fayiz Abu Rahmah, who is to participate in the Palestinian delegation, yesterday denied a radio report on Friday [19 July] to the effect that a fracas erupted on the same day between Al-Shawwa supporters and Abu Rahma supporters in Gaza. It should be pointed out that in the wake of the publication of the names of the delegation members, tension has developed in the territories between 'Arafat sympathizers and their opponents, members of the rejectionist front. On Friday, the East Jerusalem newspaper *AL-MITHAQ*, considered the mouthpiece of the rejectionist front supporters, again published Syria's warning to the seven

Palestinian representatives whose names had been made public, that they should not dare enter into negotiations with the United States.

Pro-'Arafat notables in the territories said yesterday that they would not be surprised if members of the rejectionist front were to launch terrorist attacks in the territories against Abu Rahmah and Sanyurah, or against notables heading the pro-'Arafat camp in the territories, in an attempt to deter and frighten them. It was also reported that PLO and Jordanian sources abroad have recently been sending telephone messages — in an attempt to placate those Palestinian notables in the territories and in East Jerusalem who were not included on the list of seven names — in which they promise that this is only a preliminary stage, and that they will be included in later negotiations. Reference is mainly to notables in the territories who are considered pro-Jordanian and more moderate, and who were not included on the list of seven names.

Opposition Strengthening Unity

TA191152 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT (LESHABAT supplement) in Hebrew 19 Jul p 4

[Commentary by Arye Tzimuqi: "The List of Jordanian-Palestinian Representatives Will Strengthen the Unity Government"]

[Text] When Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir studied the list of candidates for the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation presented to them by U.S. Charge d'Affairs ad interim Bob Flaten, they were probably able to breathe a deep sigh of relief: Once again, it turned out, the PLO has been "helping" the unity government maintain its integrity. There could be no Likud-Alignment differences of opinion on such a list, made up completely of 'Arafat's men: It should be rejected outright.

The affair of the list reemerged at an inauspicious time for Israel and for the United States. In Israel, Peres is buried up to his neck in economic affairs, and this week — in what could be construed as a brilliant personal achievement — he wound up the struggle to remove the obstacles placed in the way of the implementation of the economic program. The United States is aware of Israel's economic predicament, and the prevailing view there is that Peres should be given a "grace period" in terms of political initiatives, so he can devote himself to healing the Israeli economy.

So what happened in spite of all that? Apparently, this time the United States was "torpedoed" due to prior pledges. A few months ago, the U.S. Administration welcomed the Husayn-'Arafat accord, hailing it as a potential initiative for promoting Middle East peace. Husayn himself came to Washington and reminded the administration of its undertaking to dispatch special envoy Richard Murphy for an "unofficial" meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Fine, the Americans said at the time, but do not forget that you must submit the list to us for an early perusal, because we are committed by virtue of a promise to Israel not to meet with the PLO as long as that organization does not recognize Israel. Some time has passed since then, but a few days ago the United States was asked to make good on its word: The list of delegation members was sent from Amman to Washington, and the entire matter again made banner headlines. Washington immediately transmitted the list to the Israeli Government to study, and the latter's reaction was unequivocal and prompt: Neither Israel, nor for that matter the United States, have anything to say to such a delegation. Israel will no doubt return the list to the Americans together with a warm recommendation that it be rejected out of hand. Yet the Americans are under no obligation to accept such an Israeli "veto," even though it will likely request that some changes be introduced in it so as not to grant the PLO and 'Arafat direct legitimacy. On the other hand, it is just as conceivable that the meeting between Murphy and the delegation will indeed eventually take place.

In some respects, Peres has somewhat "preempted" the blow delivered in the form of the Jordanian-Palestinian list. Only 1 day before the list was given to him to examine, Peres met with two high-ranking Palestinians from the West Bank: Ilyas Frayj and Hikmat al-Masri. That was a clear message; by actually holding such a meeting, Peres proved to the United States that he is personally seeking ways to reach an understanding and launch negotiations with moderate Palestinian elements, who are the true representatives of the inhabitants of the territories, not 'Arafat and his men. That meeting was a clear statement indicating that Peres has no objection to an initiative on the Palestinian issue, provided that such an initiative leads to direct negotiations with Jordan and with the "real" Palestinians — the inhabitants of the territories themselves, without any need for U.S. mediation.

The interesting thing is that during the Inner Cabinet session on Wednesday which was devoted to a possible reaction to the issue of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, the Alignment and Likud ministers actually spoke in harmony. All the participants in the debate expressed the opinion that the Murphy-PLO meeting in Amman should be rejected; indeed, already that evening both Peres and Shamir came out with media statements in a similar vein. One should also bear in mind that there are certain differences in the Alignment's and the Likud's approach to the issue of the negotiations: Whereas the Alignment is prepared to converse with Jordan and with "moderate" Palestinians, the Likud is prepared to hold direct negotiations only with Husayn. However, until such negotiations can be foreseen sometime in the future, there is no reason to anticipate any "rift" or "crisis" in the unity government over the Palestinian issue. This matter currently does not capture the main headlines in Israel, and is not at the top of the national priority list. Furthermore, in submitting this kind of list, 'Arafat merely served to "unite" government ranks in the face of the prospect of continued economic efforts.

Exit Visas for Palestinians

TA210622 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Senior government sources believe that Israel will allow the Palestinian representatives living in the territories to leave the country in order to meet with U.S. Assistant Secretary of

State Richard Murphy. Our political correspondent notes that in his message attached to the list of names sent to Israel, U.S. secretary of state expressed the hope that these representatives would be permitted to leave the country.

Over the weekend Washington made it clear to Israel that it is interested in hearing Israel's opinion about the list of names. In addition, Washington declared that remarks quoted from U.S. State Department sources to the effect that Israel has no say in the matter of the list do not represent the U.S. position.

DAVAR, POST, HAMODI'A Comment

TA190806 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 19 Jul 85

[From the review of the morning press editorials]

[Text] *DAVAR* writes that, in the current conditions, the purpose of the meeting between the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Robert Murphy is mutual U.S.-PLO recognition, not a genuine preparatory move for direct negotiations. This justifies Israel's negative position on the new development stage, but the political paralysis that the national unity government has imposed upon itself is greatly weakening its claims. Who will believe that, in suitable conditions, it will conduct negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, when the paralysis in the negotiations with Egypt over Tabah proves once and for all that decisions are made in the Cabinet only on the basis of negative positions.

THE JERUSALEM POST writes that it is hard to believe that Washington will approve the current list of participants in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, even if Jerusalem is not given the right to impose a veto on undesirable appointments. Approval of the list would mean giving the PLO the unmerited right to be considered the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The paper adds that it is not clear how the PLO plan fits in with the U.S. intention to hold early talks that will lead to a genuine dialogue toward peace. This is the reason why, for the moment, there is unanimity between the Alignment and the Likud that the meeting between Mr Murphy and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is out of the question. There is no doubt that, from the Likud's viewpoint, the very fact of negotiations with the PLO is out of the question, without taking the circumstances into account. If Yasir 'Arafat were to propose discussing a demilitarized Palestinian state, for the sake of peace, in Jericho or its environs, Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir would certainly reject the idea as not worthy of reaction, but the fact is that the PLO is not suggesting anything that could attract any Israeli Government to serious debate. It is hard to imagine that the United States will regard the matter differently.

HAMODI'A writes that U.S. goodwill as regards furthering the peace process in the area is not in doubt, but anyone not suffering from political delusions knows that this goodwill is not sufficient. Nor can it be assumed that the Reagan administration, whose friendship for Israel is clear and unambiguous, will be able to accept the PLO as a partner in talks, if the administration does not deny the principle adopted by the President of fighting against terrorism, and there is no sign that Yasir 'Arafat's PLO has given up the terrorist option. Israel has a problem: It does not want to stand in the way as a factor foiling these political efforts, and it must maneuver in such a way that it will not bear the responsibility for this failure. It would be better if this were shouldered by the Arab camp and as long as that camp is split up internally and not prepared to take one step forward, even with regard to the internal aspect, Israel has no cause for concern.

Levi Announces Establishment of 15 New Settlements

TA221606 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Minister David Levi is currently touring the settlement of Ma'ale Efrayim, where he announced the establishment of 15 new settlements in the near future, in spite of his ministry's financial distress. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor conversed with Construction and Housing Minister David Levi, who first addressed the issue of clemency to the Jewish underground defendants, saying that right now discretion is the best policy:

[Begin recording][Levi] There are some matters on which I prefer not to comment on in public; for which discretion is the best policy.

[Ben-Dor] Let us move on to another topic: We are currently meeting in Ma'ale Efrayim. Can you make any announcement on the policy of setting up settlements in this area, and perhaps also the (?financial situation) of your ministry?

[Levi] First of all, we are happy to lay the cornerstone for a new neighborhood in Ma'ale Efrayim, and we will also launch a publicity campaign together with the local council to interest the public, advertising special conditions. This will be a lovely neighborhood.

In addition to this, the ministry is preparing to establish 15 new settlements throuhhout Eretz Yisra'el this year: 4 in the Galilee, 4 in the Qatif Bloc and the 'Arava, 1 in the Jordan Rift Valley, 4 settlements in Judaea and Samaria, and 2 on the southern slopes of the Hebron hills. All in all, the work here is being carried out with momentum, and building Eretz Yisra'el and settling it will not cease and will not be slowed down. We are embarking on a plan that is good news even these days, and we are launching this program with the budget that is at our disposal. [End recording]

6 Settlements To Be Announced

TA221625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The agriculture minister intends to announce in the Knesset tomorrow that the government is going to establish six settlements in Judaea and Samaria. He told our correspondent in the Knesset 'Oded Ben-'Ami that about 4 months ago he came to an agreement with the defense and foreign ministers that the government will set up the settlements, although it was determined in the coalition agreement that the government only has to decide on their names within a year after its establishment. Minister Nehamkin emphasized that due to budgetary difficulties only their infrastructure will be established, and there is no doubt that the settlements will find themselves in a grave economic distress. The agriculture minister intends to make these remarks in an answer to a motion for the agenda submitted by Alignment Knesset Member Aharon Har'el who calls for cancelling the plan to establish the six settlements. The Likud representatives in the coalition's executive demanded that Har'el's motion be struck off the agenda.

Amnesty Campaign for Underground Defendants Set

TA221705 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Now that the sentences to the Jewish underground detainees were meted out Gush Emunim and the Committee on Behalf of the Jewish Underground Defendents are launching a campaign for the granting of an amnesty for the convicted. Now that the subjudice rule no longer applies they are considering various protest activities, including demonstrations throughout the country and perhaps also renewed acts against the terrorists who were released in the last prisoner exchange deal. Our correspondent Gil Ronen reports:

[Begin recording] Gush Emunim is today publicly standing behind the Jewish underground convicts, demanding that they be given a pardon.

The lobby that acted on behalf of the defendents on the political and parliamentary level will now step up its activity while the Committee on Behalf of the Jewish Underground Defendents; Gush Emunim; and the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, are all considering their future moves. Now that the subjudice ban on this terrorist organization issue has been lifted, the factor which prevented demonstrations in favor of an amnesty for the defendents was eliminated, and various protest activities will now be launched. According to Daniyela Weiss, the general secretary of Gush Emunim, it has been proven that loud demonstrations, rather than quiet activity, are effective. Let us add that the settlers' acts against the terrorists who were released in the last prisoner exchange deal were stopped at the time for fear they might harm the efforts on behalf of the Jewish underground defendents. These acts may now be renewed, if the efforts to obtain a pardon do not yield results soon. [End recording]

New OAU Secretary General Discusses Goals

LD201444 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The 21st OAU summit is ending with the election of a new secretary general. Ide Oumarou, from Niger, was elected secretary general of the OAU by the 49 countries present in the Ethiopian capital, following the withdrawal of the Mali candidate and several ballots. On the line from Addis Ababa is Radio France Internationale's [RFI] special correspondent, Charles Lescaut: Here is the first interview, an RFI exclusive, with Mr Ide Oumarou. First of all, we asked him what the OAU represents for him:

[Begin recording] My idea of the OAU is as follows: I think that the founding fathers of the organization clearly defined its aim, by saying that it was to be the organization of an African unity, in other words, that African unity must be organized. In my way of thinking, this organization has two aspects. The first is essentially political, as, when the OAU was created, there were only about 30 African states, and all the others were still under colonial domination. So it was necessary to organize the fight for independence of the countries that were still not free and, in this way, to achieve the total liberation of the continent. This is the first political (?question), and it is the first aim of the OAU.

The second aspect is essentially economic, as very early on various Africans, and particularly the heads of state, understood that political independence is only a stage, that real independence is economic independence, and that it is in Africa's interests to unite its efforts, to put its resources together, and to mobilze its masses to face the economic challenge to the continent. Events prove more and more each day that economic problems are the real key.

The strength of the OAU, in my opinion, must lie in the respective discipline of the different states that make up the organization. Insofar as states show a certain tolerance and respect for the principles to which they have freely subscribed, it is indisputable that this will give the OAU a bit more strength. But any organization that lacks discipline, any organization where there is lack of respect for the principles that must govern the relations between states, will obviously be a weak organization. [End recording]

Further Reportage on UN Women's Conference

DK's Expulsion Urged

EA201036 Nairobi KNA in English 1650 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi, July 19 (KNA) -- Fifty eight countries and six international organisations today signed a petition on the representation of Kampuchea at the U.N. Decade for Women currently taking place in Nairobi. The petition calls for the expulsion of a delegation representing the government of Democratic Kampuchea [DK] which it is alleged is responsible for the death of three million people. The signatories said they fully supported the women of Kampuchea in their contribution to the reconstruction of their homeland after the terrible destruction of the Pol Pot genocidal regime despite the innumerable sufferings and difficulties they have met.

Walkout Over Israeli Delegate

EA221642 Dakar PANA in English 1020 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi, 22 July (PANA) — An attempt by the Israeli delegate to address the UN World Women's Conference in Nairobi this morning provoked an anti-Zionist demonstration. When, at 11.30 local time, the Israeli representative rose to speak, all the Arab women and most of [words indistinct] delegates left the conference room. As the protestors left, some of them shouted slogans such as "Palestine must stay Arab", "Palestine will win", and "Revolution until victory".

ALGERIA

Ibrahami Discusses Support for Palestinians

PM221433 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 15 Jul 85 p 5

[Report on remarks by Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi at the 42d OAU ministerial session in Addis Ababa: "Algeria Will Continue To Play Its Part in Fight For Freedom"]

[Excerpt] During the debate on the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian question, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi stated that the Palestinian people's martyrdom has continued in the Middle East this year and its national resistance has encountered a series of trials.

In the past, by its unity and cohesive action, the Palestinian national resistance has succeeded in overcoming its trials and making its sacrifices the starting point for new achievements.

But in present circumstances, when the adverse situation is tougher and more pressing, there is an unprecedented lack of unity and cohesion. The Palestinian resistance is now undoubtedly facing a phase of decision and choice, Taleb Ibrahimi stated. But, he continued, precisely because these decisions and choices concern a people's development and a nation's destiny, they require first and foremost unity and cohesive action. Bringing together the Palestinian potential, he stated, is the most crucial thing at present. This must be expressed through consensus on a policy to be followed and the drafting of joint action to be taken. If this potential is not brought together, there is reason to fear that the various developments in the Middle East situation might help introduce excessive splits and divisions within the Palestinian resistance, with direct repercussions on what is still the necessary collective Arab strategy.

The head of Algerian diplomacy then stressed that Algeria, being aware of its potential dangers but also of the need for a Palestinian movement on crucial matters now affecting the future of their homeland, has worked with complete sincerity to reduce areas of disagreement for the benefit of what it thinks is the Palestinian resistance's higher strategic interest: in other words, the union of Palestinian forces, the clarification of their objectives, and the formulation of a political platform reflecting the Palestinian people's legitimate and authentic aspirations.

It is by satisfying these requirements, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi added, that the Palestinian national resistance, under the PLO's leadership will live up to the Palestinian people's expectations and shoulder the historic responsibilities they have entrusted to it. It is by satisfying these same requirements that the PLO will also strongly take its rightful place in the search for a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian question which is still the key to it.

It is appropriate for Algeria to reaffirm here, the foreign minister also added, that there can be no just and lasting settlement without recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. But denying the Palestinian people this right, he said, is to deny them their universally recognized inalienable national rights.

The right to self-determination cannot accept biased solutions or predetermined options. The Palestinian people must be able to enjoy this natural attribute of all peoples with all its logical implications, including the establishment of an independent state.

The PLO, recognized by the international community as the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate, and authentic representative, must have a place in any negotiation process on an equal footing with all the other parties involved. In the same way, the regional and international dimensions of the Middle East crisis make it unavoidable to convene an international conference, which is still the necessary framework for any process aimed at examining all aspects of this crisis and dealing with all its causes.

Moroccan Islamic Youth Movement Issues Communique

LD202303 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] The military command of the Moroccan Islamic Youth Movement says in a communique today that two of its militants have been able to undertake successful militant operations in Morocco before being arrested. The command adds that its struggle is in the context of action to overthrow the monarchist regime which, it says, has tarnished Islamic principles and thrown the Moroccan people into poverty and ignorance.

After stressing its independence from any foreign influence or support, the Moroccan Islamic Youth Movement says that [words indistinct] guaranteed to it by the Moroccan people from which it gets its strength, and that the struggle will continue until the overthrowing of the [words indistinct] regime.

In conclusion, the communique says that the movement denounced allegations and lies which the monarchist regime has tried to make against it.

Yugoslav Federal Secretary Visits Algiers

Arrives 22 Jul

LD221344 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic arrived today in Algiers. He was welcomed at Houari Boumedienne International Airport by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs.

Algerian-Yugoslav political talks started this morning at Villa Mostapha Rais under the chairmanship of Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and Mr Raif Dizdarevic. The talks dealt with bilateral relations between the two countries and current international issues, especially preparations for the forthcoming conference of the nonaligned countries due to be held in Luanda in the first part of next September.

Meets Bendjedid

LD221932 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid has received the Yugoslav federal secretary of foreign affairs currently on a visit to Algeria. Mr Dizdarevic left Algiers this afternoon at the end of a brief visit to our country, a visit during which he held political talks with his Algerian counterpart Mr Taleb Ibrahimi. These dealt essentially with bilateral relations, topical international issues, notably preparations for the next nonaligned conference scheduled to take place in Luanda in the 1st week of September.

The head of state also received the ambassadors of Lebanon, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Netherlands respectively who came to pay him a farewell visit at the end of their missions in Algeria.

Information Agreement Signed With Mauritania

LD221035 Algiers APS in English 1010 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Algiers, 22-7-85 (APS) — The Mauritanian Minister of Information, Culture and Telecommunications Ahmed Ould Ghanallah left yesterday Algiers at the end of a visit in Algeria at the invitation of the Algerian minister of information.

In a declaration to the press, the Mauritanian minister said examined means to reinforce and develop cooperation and relations between the two countries in the field of information.

The visit of the Mauritanian minister in Algeria was sanctioned by the signature of the proceedings in the field of information defining the great lines of cooperation as well as two accords, the first one between the Algerian news agency APS and the Mauritanian press agency WAM on the intensification of exchanges of information and the consolidation of activities regarding training and the second one between the Algerian radio and TV (RTA) and the Mauritanian network stipulating the exchange of programmes between the two organs.

LIBYA

U.S. 'Provocations' Protested Through Belgian Envoy

LD222015 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1925 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Jul (JANA) — At noon today the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison summoned the charge d'affaires of the Belgian Embassy because his country looks after U.S. interests in the Jamahiriyah and handed him a strongly-worded note of protest in connection with U.S. practices, behavior, and provocations against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison stressed to the Belgian charge d'affaires the seriousness of the U.S. threats which have recently been escalated in a provocative manner, particularly the contents of the recent speech by the U.S. President to the conference of American lawyers, and matter showing premeditated aggressive intentions, America's attempt to pressure Libya, and America's endeavors to incite West European states against the Jamahiriyah.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison pointed out to the Belgian charge d'affaires that the continuous attempts by the U.S. Administration and its interference in the Jamahiriyah's relations with fraternal and friendly states are intended to harm, cast doubt on, and create axes hostile to the Jamahiriyah — which are totally unjustifiable provocations and practices.

MAURITANIA

France Grants Aid for Agricultural Project

AB211030 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Anne Amadou Babaly, member of the CMSN, minister of finance and commerce, and acting minister of planning and territorial management, and the charge d'affaires of the French Embassy yesterday signed an agreement on the participation of (?France) in the Gorgol valley hydro-agricultural development project. The amount, Fr3 million, about 24.8 million ouguiyas, is France's contribution in the form of subsidy to our country.

On this occasion, Lt Col Anne Amadou Babaly expressed satisfaction with the relations between Mauritania and France, and the interest that France attaches to the development of our country.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Dispatches Filali to Lebanon, Syria

LD221404 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Rabat, July 22 (MAP) — Intense contacts for holding an emergency Arab summit on the Palestinian question are being currently undertaken by Arab leaders.

At the time Moroccan royal envoys are still conveying messages from King Hassan II to Arab leaders, the monarch Sunday dispatched a new envoy, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and information, Dr Abdellatif Filali.

Mr Filali will later head for Beirut and Damascus, with similar messages to the Lebanese and Syrian presidents.

The other royal envoys about to wind up their tour, have conveyed similar messages to the leaders of Sudan, Kuwait, Bahrain and Oman.

The royal messages were delivered on Saturday by adviser to the King Ahmed Bensouda to General Siwar al-Dhahab of Sudan and by National Education Minister Azzedine Laraki to amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah to Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifa and to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Arrives in Rabat 22 Jul

LD222002 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] A short while ago, Tariq 'Aziz, the Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived for a visit to Morocco. The Iraqi Minister said at Sale Airport about his mission to the radio correspondent:

[Begin recording] I would like to express pleasure at this visit, the second during this month to sister Morocco, and to have the pleasure of meeting his majesty to deliver an oral message from his brother His Excellency President Saddam Husayn. The message concerns bilateral relations and the current Arab situation. [End recording]

The minister was welcomed at the airport by Azzedine Laraki, minister of national education; by the acting minister of foreign affairs, cooperation, and information; by Ahmed Cherkaoui, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; and by the Iraqi ambassador to Morocco.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Reviews OAU Summit Achievements

EA221652 Khartoum SUNA in English 0915 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum July 22 (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council (TMC) Chairman Gen. 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, who arrived here yesterday from Addis Ababa, said the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit conference had succeeded in tackling the continent's economic problems.

Speaking to reporters upon arrival, Siwar al-Dhahab said the summit had adopted the Lagos plan of action providing for laying down clear cut programmes to revitalize Africa's economy. Siwar al-Dhahab said the African leaders had called for a meeting between indebted African countries and lending states to consider accumulated debts.

On the political sphere, Siwar al-Dhahab said the conference had called for exerting more efforts to liberate Africans from colonialism and racial discrimination and to bring about settlement to the Chadian problem. Siwar al-Dhahab said Sudan had expressed concern over the Chadian problem "because what affects Chad really effects Sudan".

He said the OAU 21st summit was attended by all member states with the exception of Morocco which withdrew last year from the Organization and Zaire which also withdrew in solidarity with Morocco.

While there, Siwar al-Dhahab said he held fruitful talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Tanzania's Julius Nyerere, Ethiopia's Mengistu Haile Mariam and Kenya's Daniel Arap Moi. Siwar al-Dhahab disclosed that Sudan and Ethiopia would exchange ambassadors within the coming few days. Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab said he discussed this issue with Chairman Mengistu saying that an agreement was reached to exchange ambassadors as soon as possible.

He described his three hour closed meeting with Mengistu as cordial adding that he felt the keenness of the Ethiopians to improve relations with Sudan and their keenness on stability of the region in particular and entire Africa in general. "His (Mengistu's) credibility presages that we are on threshold of a new stage of good relations with Ethiopia", Siwar al-Dhahab said.

He said the African leaders had expressed their satisfaction over Sudan's attitude towards hosting vast numbers of refugees. Siwar al-Dhahab further pointed out that the conference had hailed the popular uprising in Sudan particularly the outgoing OAU chairman Nyerere who praised the recent developments in Sudan in his address before the summit. He said the election of Sudan as vice-president for the conference was an honour to Sudan.

Terms Mubarak Meeting 'Cordial'

NC211511 Cairo MENA in English 1440 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 21 (MENA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Military Transitional Council, described his meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Addis Ababa as cordial and a continuation of the constant meetings between officials in both countries for coordinating stances on issues of joint interest.

Siwar al-Dhahab said he will shortly visit Cairo to complete the talks and consultations he started in Addis Ababa and in Khartoum with President Husni Mubarak for the interest of the two peoples and the African issues.

Siwar al-Dhahab made this statement here today upon his arrival back home from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where he attended meetings of the African summit.

He described the African summit as very successful and it was dedicated to discuss the African economic problems.

Siwar al-Dhahab said his meeting with Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam during the summit has shown Ethiopia's keenness to improve its relations with the Sudan and to maintain stability of the region and Africa as well.

He affirmed his country's keenness to maintain stability in view of the neighbouring countries, adding that his meeting with President Mariam gave him the feelings that relations between the two countries will enter a developed stage of relations. The African refugees issue is the main concern of the different African heads of state and they dealt many times with this issue, he said.

Daf'allah Denies Resignation of Government

JN221923 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1758 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Jul (SUNA) — Following reports on the possible resignation of the government, Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has emphasized that it will not resign because there are no reasons for such a resignation. He added that it will remain in power until the end of the transitional period.

His excellency also denied a report published in a Saudi paper on plans to form a multiparty government for the rest of the transitional period, adding that he did not meet with any correspondent of that paper an that he has no knowledge of such a plan.

In a statement to the press today, Dr al-Jazuli stressed that there are no differences between the Transitional Military Council and the Council of Ministers. He also said that the ministers did not receive TMC Chairman General Siwar al-Dhahab upon his return from Ethiopia because most of them participated in the Sudanese expatriates conference and the others were busy. He added that Samuel Aru received him on their behalf.

Daf'allah Cancels Planned Visit to Geneva

JN221801 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Jul (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has canceled his visit to Geneva tomorrow, Tuesday. He was scheduled to participate in the UN economic and social council meetings. The cancellation was because of domestic commitments.

Sudan's representatives to the United Nations in Geneva and New York will represent Sudan in these meetings.

Cabinet Reviews 'Abd al-Majid's Resignation

JN221911 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Jul (SUNA) — During its meeting this morning, the Council of Ministers reviewed the letter of resignation submitted to the prime minister by 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid, minister of finance and economic planning. The Council studied various aspects of the resignation. It also held detailed discussions and stressed that there are no differences over the transitional period's economic policies, in light of decisions preceding the agreement dealing with the economic situation.

The Council also stressed the minister of finance and economic planning's right to carry out his duties without being subjected to any pressures or attempts to impose any opinions on him within the framework of the Council's national and solidarity responsibilities and stable norms of democratic action. The Council added it has not tried to impose any terms on the minister of finance and economic planning regarding his area of speciality. The Council of Ministers has appealed to 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid to withdraw his resignation, to resume his duties, and to participate in assuming the Council of Ministers' great responsibilities in the same previous spirit, since the country is experiencing critical circumstances requiring unified efforts to accomplish the transitional period's goals.

The Council also discussed the situation in southern Sudan in light of the current administrative problems, as well as the best ways to deal with these problems in order to establish effective and stable administrative bodies for executive work in the Southern Region. In this regard, the Council stressed the need to expand bases of political participation in order to meet the aspirations of citizens in the Southern Region.

In another development, the Council agreed with current efforts on holding a conference on the south with the participation of national political forces. It has decided to form five ministerial committees to work out a final form for the conference on a national level.

The Council also touched on problems regarding transportation of relief materials and agricultural supplies to affected areas. In this regard, it also studied ways to improve performance in confronting circumstances requiring unified efforts supporting the sectors transporting these materials.

Prime Minister Daf'allah Addresses Expatriates

JN211833 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Jul (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has addressed the opening session of the Sudanese expatriates' conference. He reviewed the difficult economic circumstances in the country, as well as the drought and famine that hit several parts of Sudan killing thousands of citizens; he pointed out that thousands of other citizens, particularly children, are being threatened with death as a result of this disaster. He said that the announcement of famine has come too late because the defunct regime concealed it, a fact that resulted in difficulties in distributing relief material sent by fraternal countries. Dr al-Jazuli appealed to conferees to show greater interest in the country's economic situation and to contribute to solving economic problems and Sudan's critical circumstances. His excellency also reviewed the amount of aid extended by fraternal and friendly countries to Sudan to confront famine, as well as the government's plans and programs for making the current agricultural season a sucess. He also reviewed efforts to solve the problem of the south through channels of dialogue. He also touched on steps taken to prepare for the general elections. Dr al-Jazuli stressed that the objective of this conference is to restore bridges of confidence between those working abroad and the government, to attract their efforts, and to consult with them about their role in national development.

Fabi' 'Umar Bashir Amin, secretary of Sudanese expatriates' affairs, also spoke at the conference, reviewing the accomplishments of the expatriates' secretariat during the past period and its future plans to look after the interests of Sudanese working abroad and to enable them to invest their savings in various production areas in the country. The conference will continue work during morning and evening sessions and will conclude work the day after tomorrow, Tuesday.

Foreign Minister Ayyub Interviewed on Policy, Ties

PM191327 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 18 Jul 85 p 3

[Interview with Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub by *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* Khartoum bureau — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: You have been chosen from among the diplomats to occupy this post. Did you have any connection with the developments that led to Numayri's ouster or was it just a coincidence?

Answer: Like other Sudanese, I was opposed to the previous regime's actions in all spheres. I was among the great majority in the Sudanese diplomatic corps who opposed both in writing and publicly the policy that Numayri's regime pursued in foreign relations. This policy had rendered Sudan helpless and incapable of making decisions compatible with its national affiliation and geographical position. On the other hand I must say that I had no direct connection with the developments that led to the toppling of Numayri's regime. I am certain that the choice of myself for the post of foreign minister was primarily to honor the Sudanese diplomats who refused to go along with the previous politicians in their haphazard policies.

Question: What is the new foundation on which foreign policy will be based while you are responsible for it?

Answer: Briefly, the principles on which Sudan's foreign policy will be based during the transitional period will be: returning to the policy of nonalignment; dealing with all the big powers equally; the struggle to regain the credibility of Sudan's policy both in the Arab and African world; a clear committment to the OAU, Arab League, and UN Charters; emphasis on the commitment to noninterference in the affairs of other countries; pursuing a good-neighborly and friendship policy toward neighboring countries; developing Sudan's relations with all the Islamic countries; and seeking to work with the Group of 77 countries in order to conduct a constructive dialogue with the countries of the North to establish a new world economic order on a new basis that would take into consideration the interests of the developing countries and raw material-exporting countries.

Question: The new Sudanese authorities have announced that they want to establish balanced relations with your neighbors. What practical steps have you taken to this end?

Answer: The previous regime sought to perpetuate disputes with neighboring countries and to create conflicts between Sudan and these countries for no plausible or acceptable reasons. Numayri was obsessed with the thought that he was being encircled by some neighboring countries. The new Sudan has undertaken the task of establishing strong ties with all neighboring countries and resolving all the problems that have prevailed in our relations with them, particularly Libya and Ethiopia. With regard to Libya, normalization of relations with it have been almost completed. Our two countries have entered into a calm and constructive dialogue.

We are reopening our embassy in Tripoli, and our new ambassador to Libya is expected to assume his new post during this week. The Libyan brotherhood bureau here has been reopened. With regard to Ethiopia, we have opened channels of contact with it and we are now seeking to remove the mistrust that governed relations between the two countries. In my estimation the two countires are entering a new era of dealing and cooperation that will restore stability to the Horn of Africa, an era during which the countries of the region will overcome all the conflicts that have governed their relations with one another since the beginning of the seventies when Sudan abolished its role as a conciliation and reconciliation factor and Numayri deliberately involved himself in unjustifiable quarrels with some countries of the area.

Question: During the last week of Ramadan a Libyan envoy, Major al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi, visited Sudan and proposed a project for Arab unity. What is Sudan's attitude toward the Libyan project?

Answer: We are still studying the Libyan project, and General Siwar al-Dhahab will convey our views to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, when we have finished studying it and have adopted Sudan's official attitude, through the various institutions concerned.

Question: How would it be possible now to reconcile the existing political, economic, and other forms of integration between Sudan and Egypt and Sudan's new foreign policy, particularly with regard to the Palestinian people's rights and the Camp David agreements?

Answer: There is no contradiction between the economic and political integration agreements and between Sudan's new foreign policy. Also, these agreements do not restrict Sudan in adopting its own political stands in the Arab arena and elsewhere on all current issues. Sudan's attitude toward Palestinian rights is firm and unchangeable. The new Sudan believes that the Camp David accords have been superseded and that there are several other frameworks suitable for solving the Middle East problem and the Palestine problem.

At the same time Sudan believes that Egypt's break with the Arab ranks has caused great harm both to the Arabs and Egypt. The Arabs have a dire need for Egypt, and Egypt is equally in need of the Arabs. Egypt's return to the Arab ranks is a major guarantee for the Arabs; Egypt's place in the Arab arena will remain vacant. Egypt's absence from the scene of Arab events is extremely harmful to it and to the Arab nation.

Question: Some observers linked U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Crocker's visit to Sudan to Sudan's steps to normalize relations with Libya and the Soviet Union. What was the Sudanese reaction to the U.S. move?

Answer: Crocker came as President Reagan's envoy in order to contact the new Sudanese leaders and find out what can be offered to Sudan. The discussion with him dealt with all internal, bilateral, regional, and international issues. The U.S. move was not in any way directed against the restoration of Sudan's relations with Libya or the improvement of relations with the Soviet Union.

Question: There is talk about the restoration of diplomatic relations with Iran. When will this take place, and what developments have occurred with regard to this decision?

Answer: Contacts between Iran and Sudan have been going on since the success of the popular uprising. In my view the exchange of messages between Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and myself is an indication of the fact that the situation between the two countries has returned to normal. We are awaiting the arrival of a senior Iranian Foreign Ministry official. This will open the door to direct dealings between the two countries and their officials.

Egypt's Ghali Stops Over En Route From Addis Ababa

JN211634 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Jul (SUNA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, has praised the success achieved by the OAU Ministerial Council and the African summit conference as a result of the seriousness and objectivity by which they were marked, particularly in charting an African strategy to counter the African states' economic crisis, debts, and drought.

Dr Ghali said this when he stopped over at Khartoum airport today coming from Addis Ababa, where he represented his country in the African foreign ministers conference and participated in the African summit conference.

He said that this strategy will bolster joint African action within the OAU framework and added that the conference has unanimously elected Senegalese President Abdou Diouf as OAU chairman for the next session and Niger's foreign minister as OAU secretary general, indicating that all this supports joint African action.

Dr Butrus Ghali said that he met several times with Sudanese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub within the framework of diplomatic coordination between Sudan and Egypt regarding the OAU and various UN organizations.

He described the talks between Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Addis Ababa as extremely positive. These talks, he added, reaffirmed the real solidarity between the two peoples and governments, as well as the political will of the two countries.

Ghali announced that the group of brothers, comprising Sudan, Egypt, Central Africa, Zaire, Uganda, and Rwanda, will meet in Cairo on 7 August to discuss African regional cooperation in the economic, social, diplomatic, and cultural fields, adding that this group held its first meeting in Khartoum 2 years ago and its second meeting in Kinshasa in September last year.

The Egyptian minister also referred to meetings the Sudanese, Egyptian, and Palestinian delegations held on the sidelines of the conference to gain support for the Palestine question and coordinate stands on Middle East and nonaligned affairs.

In his statement at the airport, Ghali welcomed any meetings between the Sudanese and Egyptian parties so that bilateral relations would not be confined to the two governments.

Regarding the possibility of amending the Sudanese-Egyptian integration agreement, he said that any agreement should be based on uniformity between the two sides. If one side asks for an amendment of this agreement, he added, the other side will certainly agree to that and nothing will prevent such a request.

Foreign Ministery Under Secretary Faruq 'Abd al-Rahman was at the head of those receiving Dr Butrus Ghali at Khartoum airport, where he stopped for 30 minutes.

Egyptian Ambassador Discusses Relations

JN221730 Khartoum SUNA in English 1723 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 22, (SUNA) — Egyptian Ambassador to Khartoum Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah called, in a statement on the occasion of the celebration of July 23 Egyptian revolution, for Arab solidarity to face danger and conspiracies facing the Arab peoples.

Musharrafah added that Arab countries should unite so as to achieve their goals in the coming period.

He said that Egypt is carrying on her responsibilities in both the Arab world and the Palestinian issue and did not abandon her role in the region.

About Sudanese-Egyptian relations, he explained that he does not think there is a new conception for the relations but there are some advantages achieved which should be promoted and the possibility of reconsidering any accords now or in the future is normal after any executed stage.

About the impact of the Sudanese-Libyan rapprochement on Sudanese-Egyptian relations, Musharrafah said that Egypt respects Sudan's independence, her sovereignty in adopting her own foreign policy that achieves her interests and there is not any Egyptian interference in this issue.

Motives for Military Protocol With Libya Examined

GF220828 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 20 Jul 85 pp 1, 19

["Exclusive" report from *AL-QABAS* Paris bureau]

[Text] Well-informed Arab diplomatic sources have disclosed an important secret to *AL-QABAS*. The secret sheds new light on the reasons that drove the new Sudanese leadership to conclude a military agreement with Libya and partially explains the lukewarm relations between Khartoum and Cairo.

The sources, informed about the developments of the situation in Sudan and what is going on here, said that the new Sudanese leadership which took power on 6 April after ousting the Ja'far Numayri regime asked Egyptian officials to supply the Sudanese Armed Forces with arms and various military material to enable these forces to face the situation in southern Sudan and end the rebellion there. This request was kept secret. The sources emphasized that Egyptian officials apologized for not meeting this request because they consider what is going on in southern Sudan an internal Sudanese affair, and they did not want to become involved in this issue. Sudanese officials told Egyptian officials that they did not necessarily intend to put an end to the rebellion led by John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, through military force, but would negotiate with him from a strong position. If negotiations failed, they would resort to force against him. Sudanese officials explained that settling the situation in southern Sudan is a basic condition for achieving political and economic security, stability, and progress all over the country. Despite all this, Egyptian officials apologized for not meeting Sudan's request.

AL-QABAS has learned from informed Sudanese sources that the Sudanese Armed Forces' requirements, in particular, were various medium or light military equipment, antiaircraft missiles, and a large quantity of ammunition.

The same sources have disclosed another secret to *AL-QABAS*. The new Sudanese leadership asked the United States to supply it with military equipment and arms to control the situation in southern Sudan. U.S. officials also refused to meet this request, particularly after the new Sudanese leadership had abrogated secret accords Numayri had concluded with the Reagan administration. These accords included granting military facilities to U.S. forces and allowing them to store military equipment in Sudanese arms depots. These contacts with Washington were also kept secret.

After this dual Egyptian-U.S. rejection, a discussion was held among senior Sudanese military officials on the party which could help Sudan in its confrontation with John Garang. Sudanese Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad proposed making a move toward Libya and to conclude a military agreement with it to supply the new leadership with advanced weapons. *AL-QABAS* has learned from informed Suddanese sources that there was strong opposition to this step from the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, out of their eagerness to preserve relations with Egypt. However, what happened is that Sudanese officials sent many proposals and messages to John Garang to reach a peaceful settlement with him. But the rebel leader rejected all the Sudanese leadership's offers. He even refused to meet an eminent Sudanese Government delegation which came to Addis Ababa especially to meet him. An informed Sudanese surce believes that Garang's intransigence was based on two reasons:

1. Garang counted on the regular Sudanese Armed Forces' inability to confront his forces because of their shortage of military equipment and ammunition.

2. The Ethiopian regime was continuing its strong support for him particularly when no understanding was reached between Garang and Khartoum, despite the fact that many contacts were held between Sudan and Ethiopia.

In view of these facts, the Sudanese defense minister visited Tripoli. He spent 1 week there, during which a military agreement was concluded, allowing Sudan to receive mlitary equipment and ammunition to confront Garang.

AL-QABAS has learned that when Sudanese Defense Minister Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah returned to Khartoum he was faced with strong criticism by a number of military and political officials who were eager to prevent any deterioration in relations with Egypt. The view of some of these officials was that the minister had a lengthy stay in Libya and that it would have been better if a Sudanese military delegation, not necessarily led by a minister, had visited Tripoli. But the Sudanese defense minister's view was that the agreement with Libya would probably pressure Egyptian officials and drive them to agree to supply Sudan with certain types of military equipment. The Sudanese defense minister expressed his readiness to visit Cairo to explain the situation to senior Egyptian officials. An understanding was reached to make this step, and the visit was to begin last Tuesday [16 July]. However, it was announced in Cairo and Khartoum at the last moment that the visit was postponed indefinitely for health reasons. *AL-QABAS* has learned that the real reason for the postponement of the Sudanese defense minister's visit was that during a meeting between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Transitional Military Council Chairman Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab an agreement was reached to hold a meeting outside the OAU meetings in Addis Ababa. The two sides agreed to be frank with each other. Then an understanding would be reached on future actions.

The agreement was implemented. Mubarak and Siwar al-Dhahab met in Addis Ababa. Informed Sudanese sources predict that Siwar al-Dhahab will make a visit to Cairo shortly, during which he will discuss various aspects of the relations between the two countries. However, the major nightmare for the Sudanese regime is the situation in the south and the need to settle it quickly. *AL-QABAS* has learned that multilevel contacts are being held between Sudan and Ethiopia to reach a formula for understanding to reduce or curb Garang's role. Informed Sudanese sources have said that Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam placed a basic condition to begin a new page in the relations with Khartoum. The condition was that Sudanese authorities should prevent military aid and supplies from reaching Eritrean revolutionaries and that they should put an end to their activities in Sudan. The Sudanese source said that Sudan is not giving any direct aid to these revolutionaries in their war against the Ethiopian regime, but it only allows aid and supplies from some Arab countries and sides to reach them by the Red Sea. No understanding on this issue has been reached so far between Khartoum and Addis Ababa. However, consultations between them are continuing.

Islamic National Front Founded in Khartoum

JN191125 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Jul (SUNA) — In a speech delivered at the constituent conference of the Islamic National Front [al-jabhah al-islamiyah al-qawmiyah] in the national capital yesterday, Islamic National Front [INF] Secretary General Dr Hasan 'Abdallah al-Turabi said that the establishment of the INF will prepare the country for new changes in public life. He added that the INF's establishment was widely welcomed throughout the country.

At the opening session of the conference, Dr al-Turabi called for uniting parties; discarding differences; abiding by democracy, tolerance, and moderation; condemning the policy of violence and terrorism; and uprooting all paramilitary groups and armed militias.

Al-Turabi called for [word indistinct] the People's Armed Forces and strengthening them, and for refraining from any interference in the People's Armed Forces to keep them free from party, political, and sectarian disputes. He praised the People's Armed Froces' role and their siding with the people as well as their assumption of the responsibility during the transitional period. He urged that legislative power be retained by the Transitional Military Council during the transitional period.

The conference will resume meetings this evening to elect a shura council of 240 members for the national capital.

Engineers Condemn Dispersal of Bank Employee March

JN191346 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Jul (SUNA) — In a statement yesterday, the engineers' central trade union vehemently condemned the use of violence by the central reserve forces to disperse a march by the banks' general trade union. It also condemned the arrest of some bank employees while they were exercising a democratic right which the forces stopped by force. The trade union asked for a complete investigation of this, who was responsible, and for punishment of those who committed the act.

The statement said that attempts to evade responsibility for the incident are useless since there are eyewitnesses who point to certain persons who were ordered to carry out the act. The statement added that the right to submit memoranda, to express opinions freely, and to stage marches and demonstrations is the tool and weapon of the upheaval's masses which they will not abandon under any circumstances. The statement pointed out that the banks' general trade union played its national role honorably, looked for a way out of the economic crisis, tried to reform the corrupt financial policy, pointed to corruption in the banks, and tried to uncover it. The statement added that what happened at the banks' general trade union march constitutes the beginning of the attack against democracy, which is one of the major gains of the upheaval. This is an expression of the competent sides' impatience with democratic practices and brings to mind the practices of the butcher's regime. The statement explained that the democratic course is the course which the upheaval masses have chosen and which they will protect and exercise regardless of sacrifices. It said that authorities in the Transitional Military Council and the Council of Ministers must choose one of two courses: the course of democracy, which the masses have chosen, or the course which led to the disruption of the marches by the banks' general trade unions.

In conclusion the statement said: We are awaiting a comprehensive investigation of the incidents that occurred at the banks' general trade union's marches. We hope that what happened will be the last incident of its kind in our current march. We will exercise our union freedoms without anybody's tutelage.

Khartoum Bus Owners Hold Strike 20 Jul

EA202204 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1721 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Jul (SUNA) — Owners of local buses implemented their decision [word indistinct] to stop work today. An authoritiative source at the Department of Public Transportation at the commissariat of the capital said that the strike was 95 percent effective. He pointed out that a dialogue to contain the serious situation resulting from the strike is continuing.

Executive Council Prepares Memorandum on South

EA212244 Khartoum SUNA in English 1627 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 21 — The Transitional Higher Executive Council of the southern region has prepared a memorandum on the current situation in the Southern Region to be presented to the Transitional Military Council (TMC).

In press statements, the council's chairman, James Loro, has denounced the hostility campaign led by the Islamic Call Organization backed by the Equatoria Trade Union grouping, calling on all citizens in the south to stick to the democratic method.

Loro explained that the TMC is only the body which can decide whether to transfer the residence of the Executive Council from the Equatoria Region or not, adding that such a decision cannot be taken by the people of the Equatoria Region, who protested the Equatoria Region as a location for the council.

On the declared strike in the Equatoria Region Loro said: It is only for putting pressure on the TMC to cancel the decision No 14 on returning the validitiy of Addis Ababa accord and the administration of the Southern Region during the transitional period.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Chairs Meeting of Destourian Secretaries

LD211937 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba, chairman of the Socialist Destourian Party, this morning presided over the conclusion of the conference of the general secretaries of the party coordination committees in the presidential palace in Skanes, in the presence of Mohamad Mzali, Hedi Baccouche, Rachid Sfar, and senior party cadres.

After shaking hands with the general secretaries of the party coordination committees, the great combatant addressed them in the following terms:

[Begin recording] God willing, the party will be present in every organization. You know that this state had been created by the party, and I have lived to head it. I am glad to have lived and been able to see you like this. You were young when I began the struggle with a small number of Tunisians. They did not believe that Tunisia would get independence. I was sent into exile several times; I was jailed for 5 years, and I met the investigating judge, De Guerin du Cayla. Yes. But I am not going to live for ever. God said: Every soul is bound to taste death.

I want you to continue working as you are doing now. The Destour must be present in every organizaiton, cell, plant, etc, because without the Destour this state would not have been created. [Applause] [End recording]

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Greets Jablonski on Polish Holiday

EA212125 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council Chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has expressed pleasure and best wishes to the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] Central Committee, people,and the government on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of Poland's independence which will be marked tomorrow.

In his congratulatory message, which was sent today on behalf of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, government, and people and on his own behalf, to Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, the comrade secretary said on this historic day when fascism was defeated, he will remember and pay tribute to all progressive people of the world who made sacrifices for the independence of Poland and the destruction of fascism and to the heroes of the country who suffered so greatly. The comrade secretary general said the liberation war of the heroic Polish people reflected their determination and gallantry, adding that their sacrifices to defeat fascism had earned them the solidarity and admiration of the world's peace-loving peoples.

In his message of congratulations, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed the conviction that after overcoming their temporary problems, the Polish people will proceed to a stage of greater development and prosperity and that the comprehensive cooperation between our two countries will grow from strength to strength for the benefit of their peoples.

He wished Comrade Henryk Jablonski good health and the Polish people prosperity.

Mengistu Greets Nairobi Women's Conference

EA192036 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0400 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Mangistu Haile Mariam has said that the holding of the UN Women's Conference in Africa is appropriate not only becausethe women of the continent are subjected to sex discrimination like their sisters elsewhere, but also because they have suffered for years due to exploitation by colonialism and imperialism. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee secretary, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces said this in a message he sent to the UN Women's Decade International Conference, which opened in Nairobi last Monday.

The message from our comrade revolutionary leader was read to the conference by Comrade Desta Bishaw, WPE Central Committee alternate member and head of finance in the Council of Ministers with the rank of deputy minister. Comrade Mengistu expressed his pleasure because the conference is being held in neighboring Kenya, which has close relations with the people and Government of revolutionary Ethiopia and added that a successful outcome of the conference will play a great role in bringing about a better standard of living for society.

Comrade Mengistu pointed out that an important role is given to the conference in promoting issues that enable the needs of society to be fulfilled. He added that the participants in the conference must intensify their struggle for the success of the objectives of the UN Women's Decade. In line with attention given to total equality of women by revolutionary Ethiopia, Comrade Mengistu expressed his wish for the success of the Nairobi meeting and forstrengthening the victories achieved during the last decade, as well as formulating useful strategies for the future.

Labor Minister Meets With UNDP Head 20 July

EA220440 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1200 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Berhanu Baye, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Politburo member and labor and social affairs minister, today met with with Mr Bradford Morse, chief administrator of the UNDP and director of the emergency aid bureau for Africa. Comrade Berhanu discussed with Mr Morse the assistance the United Nations is giving to drought victims in our country. Comrade Berhanu thanked donor organizations of the United Nations for their aid to revolutionary Ethiopia and their cooperation. For his part, Mr Morse said that the UNDP will continue giving assistance to revolutionary Ethiopia.

WPE, Bulgarian Party Journals Sign Agreement

EA192037 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] An agreement on exchanging experience and cooperation has been signed between *SERTO ADER*, journal of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee, and *RABOTNICHESKO DELO*, journal of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] Central Committee. The cooperation agreement between the organs of the two parties strengthens existing relations and centers on the exchange of experience, manpower training and attachments, and matters pertaining to enhancing common objectives. In addition, discussions were held with preconditions [as heard] on drawing up similar agreements with the Hungarian Workers Party journal.

In a statement on arrival in Addis Ababa today, after talks with the party organs of the two countries, Comrade Tesfaye Tadese, WPE Central Committee member and chief editor of *SERTO ADER*, said that the agreement has further strengthened the common objectives of the exchange of experience and skills. He added that he was able to gain significant experience from his discussions with the chief editors of the party organs. In this respect, he said that he briefed them on the efforts being made to resettle compatriots afflicted by the drought in our country and in general on the actions that have been and are being taken to build a new society at various levels. He noted that these countries are following these activities closely.

Eritrean Rebels Clash With Government Troops

Fighting in Barentu

EA191428 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigriny 0400 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Summary] Over 2,000 soldiers were killed during the fighting in Barentu, while 400 were captured. Nine-tenths of all enemy arms and other equipment in Barentu were also captured.

According to one prisoner of war, five Soviets had participated in the Barentu fighting: an intepreter with the rank of a second lieutenant, a colonel serving as a consultant to the 15th Army (?unit), and radio operators.

EPLF Issues Statement

EA211332 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] A statement released by the Eritrean People's Liberation Forces [EPLF] office in Mogadishu says their forces have killed 2,415 Abyssinian soldiers since 15 July 1985 and wounded more than 466, while 982 others have been rendered ineffective. The defeated Abyssinian forces were stationed in southern town of Arresa and northern town of (?Goda).

The statement adds that offensive launched by the Abyssinian troops on the Eritrean fighters on the battlefront was repulsed and the attackers completely crushed. The offensive started at (?Barentu) and the attacking Abyssinian soldiers, who were using helicopters, were forced to surrender, most of them abandoning their positions.

The statement adds that the Eritrean fighters were pursuing the remnants of the Abyssinian forces in the southeast and northeast of Eritrean territory. The report concludes that the Eritrean fighters are continuing to hunt down the Abyssinian soldiers who have fled into the countryside.

14, 16 July Clashes

EA191536 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] May Habar [Central Eritrea] — The heroic forces of the Eritrean Popular Liberation Forces and the People's Militia attacked an enemy force stationed at May Habar on 14 July. In the attack which was carried out between 11:30 p.m. and 12:30 a.m., our heros killed 17 Ethiopian soldiers, wounded 25 others, and captured 2 soldiers and three assault rifles and other military property. The enemy soldiers who escaped death and injuries fled in confusion and left the base for our comrades to take over.

In another military action, our popular forces and peoples militia jointly attacked an enemy force that was advancing toward Nanamba village from Adi Kwala [southwestern Eritrea] and forced it to return to its base. In this action on 16 July, our comrades killed or wounded 10 enemy soldiers and captured two Kalashnikovs and a large quantity of ammunition.

KENYA

Foreign Minister Meets With PLO's Qaddumi

EA221918 Nairobi KNA in English 1600 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi July 22 (KNA) — The minister for foreign affairs, Mr E.W. Mwangale today met the head of the PLO Political Department, Mr Faruq Qaddumi, who was accompanied by the two other PLO officials. After a brief exchange of views over the Middle East, Mr Mwangale told the PLO officials that the prevailing situation in the Middle East calls for a rapid settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and a mediation between the various factions in Lebanon. The war between the two Gulf countries, Iran and Iraq, is a great threat to the Gulf security and immediate negotiations for a ceasefire are greatly needed, the minister noted.

Minister Mwangale observed that Kenya is opposed to acquisition of territory of one state by another through use of force. Kenya believes that the Middle East problem can only be solved through a peaceful and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian issue. The solution lies in the creation of a Palestinian state and peaceful co-existence of all states in the area, including Israel. Kenya recognises PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, said Mr Mwangale, adding that the country supports the right of the PLO's participation in all international discussions of the Palestinian question. Saying that Iraq and Iran should be called to negotiate on their differences, Mr Mwangale said Kenya calls for a ceasefire in the Iraq-Iran conflict.

SEYCHELLES

Rene Returns From Summit, Discusses Debt

EA212008 Dakar PANA in English 1550 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Victoria, 21 July (SAP/PANA) — Seychelles has pledged 14,000 U.S. dollars to the special Africa fund to combat famine, President France Albert Rene announced last night on his return from the Addis Ababa 21st OAU summit.

President Rene described the summit in the Ethiopian capital as one of the best he had ever attended, reflecting remarks by observers that it was a historic landmark for the unity and economic progress of the continent.

Representatives from 49 countries shelved divisive political wrangling to adopt a new five-year economic recovery programme to tackle the continent's drought-hit agriculture, foreign debt burden, and basic general development.

While Africa has 150,000,000 people facing starvation from the drought, it is trying to repay 170,000 million dollars of debt. The Seychelles president said that the interest on the continent's debt ran into billions of dollars. "At the same time that African countries are paying this interest, let alone the debt itself, into the coffers of America and Europe, thousands and thousands of children are dying of hunger, thousands of families go homeless, and whole populations wander in search of food," he said.

Analysing one of the main reasons for these catastrophes, the president explained that despite depending on the developing world for both raw materials and a market for the goods made from these, the industrialized countries controlled the prices of both items.

"To make matters worse, the prices the industrialized countries pay us always seem to be falling, while the prices we pay them for the products made from the same raw materials always seem to be rising," he said.

"They control us any way they want," the president added. He pointed out that just as there was a club of the rich, "the Paris Club," which dealt with the debts of developing states on a country-by-country basis, there could also be a club of the poor "to ensure that we work together in the interests of our peoples."

Mr Rene mentioned that Seychelles had managed to keep its economy in quite a solid state and was one of the few countries in the developing world which could still afford to pay for what it bought abroad.

If Seychelles was today free of the immense economic and social problems that had hit almost all of Africa, it was because its people had made sacrifices, worked hard and implemented sound economic policies, the president added.

The president paid tribute to President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, the 1984-85 OAU chairman, who, Mr Rene said, had done everything he could to prepare the organization for a return to a "really constructive approach to the most important problems of Africa."

He said it would now be up to President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, the new chairman, to see that the continent stayed on the road to an economic development of Africa, free of divisive outside interests and interference.

SOMALIA

Rebels Detail Fighting With Government Troops

54 Soldiers Killed 12 Jul

EA191446 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] More reports from the fighters of the Somali National Movement [SNM], wing of the Somali opposition, say that during the SNM attack on the forces of General Siad Barre stationed at (Durukhsi), Togdher, northern Somalia on 12 July 1985, 54 soldiers loyal to Siad Barre were killed and 42 others wounded. The SNM fighters also destroyed a large quantity of military hardware, ammunition, rations, and medical stores. The forces loyal to the moribund regime of Mogadishu lost three APC vehicles which were burned and two Fiat vehicles which were seized. The SNM fighters returned to their base safely.

24 Loyalist Soldiers Killed

EA201144 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somali 1700 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Fighters of the Somali National Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces attacked Siad Barre loyalist troops stationed at Balli Gubat village, Hargeysa District, Northwest Region, on 15 July 1985, killing 24 soldiers and wounding many others. The report says one SNM fighter was slightly wounded.

21 Soldiers Defect

EA201124 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Reports from Galdogob, the headquarters of the Ninth General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forces, say that on 17 July 1985, 21 fully armed soldiers defected to the 27th Battalion of the Ninth General Aynanshe Division of the DFSS.

The reports confirm that the defectors were from the 21st Brigade of the 11th Division of the Somali Armed Forces stationed at Abudwaq District, Ghel Ghel Gudut region, central Somalia.

TANZANIA

UK Labor Party's Kinnock Arrives on Visit

EA221841 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The leader of the British Labor Party, Mr Neil Kinnock, has arrived in Dar es Salaam for a 4-day visit to Tanzania. Mr Kinnock was met at the airport by the minister for foreign affairs, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, who is hosting a dinner in his honor at State House this evening.

UGANDA

Voter Registration Set for 29 July- 9 August

EA202148 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Excerpt] It has been announced that the registration of voters for the forthcoming general elections will commence on Monday, 29 July 1985, at 8:00 a.m., and end on Friday, 9 August 1985, at 6:00 p.m.

In a press release issued in Kampala yesterday, chairman of the electoral commission, Mr Oguli, said registration centers ll remain open on Saturdays and Sundays as well.

BURUNDI

UPRONA, Tanzanian Party Sign Cooperation Accord

EA190412 Dakar PANA in French 1519 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Bujumbura,19 Jul (ABP-BUR/PANA) — UPRONA [National Unity and Progress Party] Secretary General Emile Mworoha and his Tanzanian counterpart of the CCM [Revolutionary Party] Ndugu Rashid Kawawa signed a general agreement of cooperation between the two parties in Bujumbura on Friday and agreed to set up a joint commission to create a plan of action. The signing of this agreement came at the end of a 5-day visit to Burundi by the CCM secretary general, who was received on Thursday by Burundi President Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, to whom he delivered a message from Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

In a communique issued after the visit, the CCM and the UPRONA expressed their concern over the persistent tension in southern Africa and the Middle East and noted that imperialism and neocolonialism continue their maneuvers of destablization, exploitation, and oppression are aimed at nothing but hindering the independence and sovereignty of African countries, perpetuating their control over natural resources, thwarting development and cooperation between African countries [words indistinct] the liberation movements. [Words indistinct]

They reaffirmed their full support for the people of South Africa and Namibia who are continuing their liberation struggle under the leadership of their legitimate representatives, the ANC and SWAPO, [words indistinct] national liberation in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Ministers Receive DPRK Vice Minister Om Tok-hwan

AB222048 Bangui Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Clement Michel Nga Gnii-Voueto, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation who led the CAR delegation to the 21st OAU summit held in Addis Ababa, returned to Bangui yesterday evening. Early this morning, the CAR foreign minister, Mr Nga Gbii-Voueto, held talks in his office with Om Tok-hwan, DPRK vice minister of external economic affairs. The vice minister is heading his country's delegation to the first CAR-DPRK joint commission meeting. During their talks, the two officials briefly reviewedthe relations of friendship and cooperation already existing between the DPRK and the CAR. Minister Nga Gnii-Voueto and Vice Minister Om Tok-hwan expressed the conviction that the first meeting of the joint commission — which is expected to open tomorrow at 1100 — will contribute to the strenghtening of relations of cooperation between the two countries.

Major Luc Nganafei, minister of commerce and industry, also received the North Korean delegation which is being led by the Korean vice minister. The visit falls within the framework of preparations for the first session of the CAR-DPRK joint commission which aims at strengthening relations between the two countries in all fields. During their talks, the two officials expressed satisfaction with the excellent relations of economic cooperation between Korea and the CAR under the enlightened leadership of His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redress, and His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader.

Financial Aid Agreement Signed With EEC

AB220825 Paris AFP in French 1026 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Bangui, 20 Jul (AFP) — An EEC delegation and the CAR Government on Thursday signed the indicative program for Community assistance, it was learned in Bangui on Saturday.

The CAR will thus be granted a sum of 70 million European Currency Units [ECU], about 24 billion CFA francs, under the national financial package within the framework of Lome III (1986-90) signed between African, Carribean, and Pacific states and the EEC, it is stated. The funds granted will be divided into 62.5 million ECU (21.5 billion CFA francs) as subsidies, and 7.5 million ECU (2.5 billion CFA francs) as risk capital to be managed by the European Investment Bank [EIB].

Negotiations between the European delegation, led by Maurice Foley, deputy director general for development at the European Community Commission, and including Justin Loasby, representing the EIB, and that of the CAR led by the high commissioner in charge of planning, economic and financial cooperation, Guy Darlan, lasted 3 days, from 16 to 19 July.

The joint communique published in Bangui states that the financial package does not exclude additional resources which the CAR could have during the period of the convention, under nonprogrammable resources managed by the commission.

The communique also indicates that the EIB could contribute, from the resources that it manages to the financing of productive investment projects which respond to the criteria and statutory regulations of the bank and to the provisions of the Lome III Convention.

The two delegations, the communique states, agreed to devote 80 percent of the EEC financial assistance to rural development. Emphasis will be placed on the development of agricultural and animal production, on improvement of marketing and on actions that may improve the living conditions of the rural dwellers. To these could be added actions aimed at conserving the environment in regions that are in danger.

The communique also indicates that in the concern for optimal use of Community funds, concentration on the eastern part of the country is desirable. Emphasis will also be laid on freeing the northern part of the country from its landlocked state.

The communique further states that the two delegations exchanged views on the possibility of strengthening regional cooperation at the level of the central African subregion. The EEC delegation announced that a sum of 80 million ECU (27.4 billion CFA francs) could be allocated to that.

CHAD

Mali's Traore Makes Stopover, Meets With Habre

AB211432 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] The Malian head of state, General Moussa Traore, made a 1-hour technical stopover at the Ndjamena International Airport this morning en route from Addis Ababa, where he attended the 21st OAU summit meeting of heads of state and government.

President Moussa Traore was welcomed by the head of state, El Hadj Hissein Habre, who was with members of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR], of the cabinet, of the UNIR National Advisory Council, and with representatives of the diplomatic corps.

After the national anthems of both countries had been played, the two leaders reviewed the troops and held discussions in the airport VIP lounge for about 1 hour.

Since the Malian head of state did not make any statement, nothing is known about what Presidents Moussa Traore and Hissein Habre discussed. However, it is believed that the Malian leader certainly briefed, at length, his Chadian counterpart on the outcome of the 21st OAU summit held in Addis Ababa, that is the economic resolutions adopted at the summit, and how the member countries' heads of state will implement them to stamp out famine and underdevelopment.

It is also believed that President Traore briefed President Habre on the issue of the occupation of Chad by Libya, which is much expected to be condemned by the pan-African organization, and on other problems confronting the OAU.

OAU 'Clear Condemnation' of Libya Demanded

AB191040 Paris AFP in French 0745 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, 19 Jul (AFP) — The official Chadian radio has called for a "clear condemnation" of Libya by African heads of state meeting in Addis Ababa for the 21st OAU summit, in which Chadian President Hissein Habre is not participating personally.

In a commentary of rare virulence, Radio Chad on Wednesday asked African heads of state meeting in the Ethiopian capital to "assume their responsibilities" and to "compel" Libya, which — according to the radio — is occupying the northern part of the country, to withdraw from Chad.

Denouncing the "excuses" of African leaders in the face of the Chadian crisis, the radio also called on the OAU to force Libya to agree to discuss its relations with the Chadian Government.

"Since Chad has been a victim of aggression and occupation by a member country of the OAU, the organization must clearly give a ruling on this issue by condemning the perpetrators of this aggression, in accordance with its charter," Radio Chad stressed.

GUNT Issues Communique on Negotiations

EA191107 Dakar PANA in English 1537 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 18 July (PANA) — The Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT), has declared its readiness to work towards finding a just and lasting political solution to the Chad conflict in order to preserve the country's unity and territorial integrity.

A communique released to PANA today in Addis Ababa signed by Chad's interim minister of information, 'Abd al-Rahman Hamdan, said the GUNT requests Africa through her illustrious sons to exert every possible effort towards the resumption and consolidation of the peace process begun in Brazzaville under the auspices of President Sassou-Nguesso of Congo.

The GUNT, according to the communique, encourages all the parties to the Chadian conflict to react positively to the appointment with history, taking solely into consideration the destiny of the Chadian people. The communique went on to recall that since 10th July, GUNT President Goukouni Weddeye and his delegation have been in the Congolese capital, Brazzaville to contribute to the efforts of the Congolese head of state Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

The communique, distributed during the opening session of the 21st assembly of heads of state and government, stressed that the GUNT is the outcome of the Lagos accord and that for this reason it respects the resolution on Chad adopted during the assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU at its 20th ordinary session held in Addis Ababa from 12th to 15th November 1984.

Bardai: Common Stand Possible

AB222120 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio
in French 1800 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Goukouni Oueddei, president of Transitional National Union Government and chairman of the National Liberation Council [CNL], has been spending a few days in Brazzaville. Meanwhile, we have just learned that consultations between factions present in the Congolese capital have actually envisaged taking a common stand to face the Ndjamena group in case broad negotiations resume. The atmosphere seems to be ripe with optimism.

Furthermore, we have learned that Comrade Adoum Yacoub, secretary of state for external relations and cooperation, went to Cotonou on a mission to the Beninese authorities.

Government Seeks To Divert Opinion From Issues

AB222230 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio
in French 1800 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Abusive recommendations at the deliberations of African summit [words indistinct] and international begging result from imperialist's strategy to divert African opinion from the real evils assailing them. And when, above it all, a French journalist reveals his support for FAN by minimizing the importance political issues will take at the summit, does this not further show the FAN supporters' anxiety not to undergo new pressures and even being subjected to warnings from the assembly of African heads of state for torpedoeing Resolution 121 on Chad?

To think in this way, as our colleague did, is not to count on Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso's determination to go to the rostrum of the OAU to brief his counterparts on the developments in the Chadian conflict. The Ndjamena group and their extra-African supporters should be very much aware of this. The wretched FAN once again tried to divert attention from the real issue by raising the so-called Chadian-Libyan dispute. But they could not fool anybody. In any case, African heads of state will be vigilant and honorably carry out their historic duties and their commitment to the martyred people of Chad.

In any case, the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] delegation to the summit led by Comrade Abderrahman Hamdane, minister of information and acting foreign minister, will not fail to draw the attention of African leaders to the seriousness of the Chadian situation and its repercussions for peace in Africa.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Paris Club Agrees to Rescheduling of Debt

AB222028 Paris AFP in French 1800 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Paris, 22 Jul (AFP) — The Paris Club today agreed to reschedule over a 10-year period Equatorial Guinea's Fr246 million guaranteed debt, it was learned today from a reliable source.

This rescheduling, granted by Spain, France, and Italy, is related to the payments to be made this year and on 1 September 1986, the same source said. There is also a 5-year grace period. The governments of the country's creditors "took into account" the efforts made by the authorities to restructure the economy, a communique published today by the French Ministry of Economy and Finance said.

The Equatorial Guinean delegation was led by Guillermo Nguema Ela, the country's minister of finance.

GABON

Mobutu Arrives in Libreville on Private Visit

AB221710 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The Zairian head of state, Marshal Mobutu, and his wife arrived in Libreville late this morning at the start of a 48-hour private visit to Gabon. The Zairian presidential couple was welcomed by President Omar Bongo and his wife. Ferdinand Mayanga has the details.

It should be recalled that President Omar Bongo announced the arrival of his Zairian counterpart from Ogoue-Izindo Province where he was completing the penultimate leg of his visit to the provinces which began a month ago. President Bongo arrived in Libreville yesterday first to receive President Abdou Diouf who made a technical stopover in the Gabonese capital en route from the Addis Ababa where he was elected OAU current chairman. Today he received his brother and friend, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, who is accompanied by his wife and many top Zairian officials. Although the visit by the MPR founding chairman to Gabon is short, the 2 days will be marked by discussions on the present problems. Gabon and Zaire have excellent relations. They belong to the OAU and work for inter-African cooperation as is demonstrated by their membership in the Economic Community of Central African States and in the International Center for Bantu Civilization.

President Mobutu, who answered our questions at the VIP Lounge of Leon Mba International Airport, first disclosed Zaire's stand on the recent decisions made at the 21st OAU summit. Let us listen to President Mobutu:

[Begin recording] We approve all that was decided upon, all the resolutions, but... I say but, adopting resolutions is one thing and implementing them is another. For the happiness of our respective peoples, if all that was decided upon could be translated into facts and acts, this would be gratifying. [End recording]

Finally, the Zairian head of state talked about Zaire's economic situation. According to President Mobutu, the economic takeoff of Zaire is decisive.

[Begin recording] After all sorts of difficulties experienced by our country, Zaire has now made all the necessary arrangements for a takeoff and, in my humble opinion, this takeoff is final. [End recording]

ZAIRE

Romanian Delegation Visits for Trade Talks

AB191105 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1625 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Jul (AZAP) — The National Association of Zairian Enterprises (ANEZA) will strive to encourage Romanian initiatives to establish industrial enterprises in Zaire, Citizen Bemba-Saolona, national chairman of the ANEZA, said in a speech at the dinner he hosted in honor of Gheorghe Cazan, Romanian minister state secretary for foreign trade and international economic cooperation and leader of the Romanian commercial delegation in Zaire.

The ANEZA, its chairman said, intends within the framework of this policy to make available to Romanian enterprises information needed to implement their economic programs designed to reinforce economic cooperation between Romania and Zaire. Citizen Bemba also expressed pleasure with Romania's desire to participate in financing the country's 1986-90 development plan. Romanian interest in promotion of Zairian enterprises, Citizen Bemba said, encourages ANEZA to have more contacts with Romanian businessmen in order to enable ANEZA to expand trade between Romania and Zaire.

In response, Mr Gheorghe Cazan emphasized Romania's respect for Zaire's choice of economic development policy in order to facilitate sincere and frank economic cooperation between the two countries. He also encouraged the willingness to cooperate of Zairian businessmen and their Romanian counterparts who, through this visit, want to see for themselves the economic realities of this country.

The Romanian minister state secretary for foreign trade and international economic cooperation also hoped that Zaire, through ANEZA, would participate in the fair to be organized by his country in October. Mr Cazan, who commended the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic for his efforts to revamp Zaire's economy, also praised the excellent bilateral relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the MPR. Finally, the Romanian official said he was very moved by the reception and hospitality accorded him and his delegation. Citizen Kititwa-Binga-Tundu and Mr Honderei [name as received], respectively member of the MPR Central Committee and Romania's ambassador to Zaire, graced the reception with their presence, along with ANEZA national committee members.

Zaire imports from Romania food items and other essential commodities, vehicles, machines, tools, chemical products, paper, and boxes, and exports mineral products to Romania.

Delegation Departs

AB211422 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0955 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Jul (AZAP) — The Romanian delegation to the Kinshasa trade fair, led by Mr Cazan, Romanian minister secretary of state for foreign trade and international economic cooperation, left Kinshasa on Friday after a 4-day visit in the capital. The Romanian delegation, which comprised 15 representatives of Romanian companies, held contacts notably with Zairian businessmen and officials of the National Association of Zairian Enterprises and of the Ministry of Agriculture.

According to Mr Dimitru, economic counselor at the Romanian Embassy in Kinshasa, the delegation said that it was satisfied with its contacts in Zaire and hoped it would materialize them soon.

Kengo wa Dondo Receives Congolese Trade Minister

AB211415 Paris AFP in French 0924 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Jul (AFP) — The Zairian prime minister [title as received], Kengo wa Dondo, on Friday held discussions with Ambroise Gambouele, Congolese minister of trade and consumption, on carrying out studies on border trade between the two countries, AZAP announced. Regular meetings will be organized to examine practical ways of promoting trade, AZAP stated. The Congolese minister also advocated better control of trade through unofficial channels. This does not mean "prevent ing petty trade, considering the human relations existing between the two border capitals, but to control it in order to help Zairian and Congolese economic operators," he declared.

Senegalese Economic Delegation Arrives for Talks

AB211242 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1125 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Jul (AZAP) — An economic delegation from Senegal, led by Mrs Mageeppe Diop, who is in charge of studies at the Senegalese Center for External Trade, arrived in Kinshasa on Saturday from Dakar.

The delegation will sit in committee with those of the International Trade Center of Zaire from 19 to 26 July within the framework of economic cooperation between the two countries. The delegation will acquaint itself with regulations relating to imports, payment and trade, and controlling the sanitary and hygienic qualities of frozen and dried fish.

Ivorian National Assembly Official Arrives

AB211402 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1122 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Jul (AZAP) — The deputy speaker of the Ivorian National Assembly, Koulibaly Zamian Soulimane, arrived in Kinshasa on Saturday within the framework of the preparations forthe conference on population and development which will take place in Zimbabwe in May 1986. He will make contacts with members of the Legislative Council of Zaire first of all, and then those of Cameroon to prepare the meeting of a committee which takes place in Ivory Coast in January 1986.

BENIN

President Kerekou Returns From OAU Summit

AB221125 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The party and state delegation led by the head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, who personally took part in the deliberations of the 21st OAU summit in Addis Ababa, returned to Cotonou late yesterday morning. In his statement on returning to Cotonou, the head of state did not hide his satisfaction with the outcome of the summit, which was essentially devoted to economic issues and the serious economic crisis which has hit African states hard.

GHANA

CIA Condemned; Nicaraguan Anniversary Marked

March on U.S. Embassy

AB192038 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Several thousand Ghanaian workers today held a march in solidarity with the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua which is 6 years old today. The marchers also demonstrated against CIA activities in Ghana. The demonstrators were drawn from the ranks of the Trades Union Congress [TUC], the Civil Servants Association, Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, other progressive organizations, and students.

By 0900, the marchers had assembled in their number at the community center and already, according to a correspondent, the atmosphere was electrifying. After brief address by some of the organizers, the marchers filed into the streets singing and chanting. They marched through High Street, through Kwame Nkrumah Circle, and then to Danquah Circle. At this point, a seven-member delegation of the marchers led by the secretary general of the TUC, Mr Yankey, went to the U.S. Embassy some meters away to present a protest note. The note presented to the U.S. ambassador, Mr Fritts, expressed solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution and condemned attempts by the U.S. to destroy it. It said the working people of Ghana detest the clandestine activities of the Central Intelligence Agency in Ghana. These activities are aimed at destabilizing the work of progress and installing in its place a U.S. puppet regime similar to that of Grenada. It said it is a fact that the U.S. has no permanent friends but only permanent interests, that is monopoly capital which it goes to any length to protect, including killing and total destruction of nations.

The demonstrators said no force on earth can defeat a united people and called on the U.S. to release Mr Michael Soussouddis, end CIA activities in Ghana, and reduce its embassy staff. The demonstrators, who had been waiting peacefully at Danquah Circle, later made some attempts to approach the persons of the embassy but were held back by the police. Some of the marchers felt the mere presentation of the protest note was not enough and that they wanted the ambassador to see for himself the seriousness of the demonstration. The demonstrators carried several placards some of which read: Captain Tsikata's exposure of the CIA has been proved right; Revolutionary forces, awake! Provisional National Defense Council: Beware of CIA; Open your eyes, cadres; Nicaragua marches on and we support the just struggle of the people of Nicaragua.

From Danquah Circle, the workers went to the Independence Square where solidarity statements and reoslutions were read.

Soussoudis Arrest Protested

AB182350 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] in the military, police, and prison services have expressed concern about the continued handling of the so-called Scranage spy scandal by the government. In a statement, the CDR's said there are indications that the people of America view with growing disquiet the way in which the security agencies of their government deal, not in security but in the ruthless manipulation of Third World countries which pose no conceivable security threat to them.

Progressive Americans, who have expressed their moral indignation at what has been done in their name in Grenada, in Nicaragua, in Angola and elsewhere, are no doubt now keenly watching developments in Ghana. It says the official statement by the U.S. agencies implicated have not only confirmed the consistent assertions of Chairman Rawlings and Captain Kojo Tsikata about the existence of a clandestine network for CIA operations in Ghana but has also shown that a section of U.S. machinery pay lip service to justice, freedom, and fair play in international affairs. The statement said in the country's just struggle for development and its quest for genuine international aid and assistance, the United States, which claims to be the repository of international freedowm, justice, and democracy should be seen to be concerned about our plight instead of destabilizing activities which it now evidently admits without any moral compunction. It adds: If the activities of the United States conform to the norms and are as genuine as the conduct of affairs with their Western allies, why should they resort to (?dastardly) intrigue in the realms of agents and spies? The statement said Ghana has nothing to hide and to be ashamed of. She desires cooperation with the developed countries which are matured and enlightened enough to assist in the search and program for development in an atmosphere of peace and security.

Mr Soussoudis, who to our dismay and disgust, appeared in public in chain, has already denied the charge and should not be used as a pawn in the dirty intrigue of CIA or FBI in their so-called house-cleaning exercise. This incident, we hope, should be a lesson for unpatriotic Ghanaians who regard some foreign powers as clean and decent organizations without any blemish.

The Ghana security forces appreciate that our country cannot exist in isolation. However, our services will continue to be committed and vigilant to the hopes and aspirations of our people, and to look out unrelentingly for unrewarding (?trade) at the hands of international imperialism and neocolonialism. We observe with relief that our government has not wavered and allowed itself to be manipulated in the international conspiracy against developing countries. The Ghana security forces have pledged to be guided by the revolutionary principles in the search for these negative tendencies wherever they may emerge. In this regard, a searchlight must be thrown on individuals and institutions which have directly or indirectly served these foreign interests at our dear nation's expense.

Finally, the statement said: We hope the government would take steps to ensure justice and real fair play in this sordid affair which has spinelessly put an innocent Ghanaian in chain. We of the Armed Forces CDR Secretariat would like to register our protest to the U.S. Government for this unwarranted interference with our internal affairs. We would like to appeal to all ranks of the forces and services to stand firm to resist any attempt to corrupt them with promises and monetary baits and defend our newly won freedom. We must stand firm to resist any attempt to lure us into selling our consciences for the benefit of a foreign power. We must stay pure and dignified, even in our poverty. We also appeal to all peace-loving people of the world, especially U.S. citizens, to prevail upon the U.S. authorities to give our brother a fair trial.

PNDC Official Comments

AB190805 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] The view has been expressed that what is on trial in America over the CIA affair are the principles of democracy, freedom,and justice upon which America has built her present stature. Mr Yaw Akrasi-Sarpong of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Secretariat said in an interview that in the last few days people in various walks of life have been heard asking how the United States could find the moral justification for her interference in Ghana's internal affairs. Some Ghanaians, he said, are angry at the disclosures of CIA activities and continuing maneuvers which seek to put us rather than the United States on the defensive. But many people who admire the achievements of the United States felt sadness and disappointment rather than anger. America needs to reappraise herself, Mr Akrasi-Sarpong said, adding it is a trial between the arrogant and irresponsible provocation of a big, powerful, and wealthy country and a much smaller and poorer country, a trial between subversive threats to sovereignty and dignified defense of sovereignty, a trial between those who are prepared to reveal the truth and those who cover the truth, a trial that will open the door to the true motive behind many things that have happened to Ghana since 1981.

U.S. Policy on Nicaragua Viewed

AB191847 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Koffi Amponsah commentary]

[Text] The 6th anniversary of the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua is being marked with the dark cloud of U.S. invasion still hanging ominously like the proverbial sword of Damocles over the heads of an innocent people who only want to be left alone to develop their own structures of democratic administration that will usher in development. Since the victory of the popular forces in Managua in July 1979, the people of that Central American country have had to suffer one form of U.S. provocation after another. Claiming that the Nicaraguan revolution has deviated from what the United States calls its original democratic pluralist character, Washington has not only armed and financed rebels known as contras to attack Nicaraguan territory from nearby Honduras and Costa Rica, it has, through the CIA, also planted mines in Nicaraguan waters in an attempt to frighten mercantile shipping away from the area. And when this particular example of big power high-handedness was ruled illegal by the International Court of Justice, the United States announced that it was no longer bound by rulings of the world court.

The people of Nicaragua know — as do most people in the world except a section of American public from which the press hides the truth — that the United States is only looking for a pretext to invade Nicaragua. In this context, it is instructive that the United States has refused to commit itself to a nonagression pact with Nicaragua and is [words indistinct] on the Contadora process. This process by nearby Mexico, Colombia, and other open-minded Latin America countries would have ensured peace in the area and prevented the use of any territory for helping guerrilla movements. If the use of Nicaraguan territory for transit of arms to El Salvador nationalists is what really bothers the United States, then why is its opposed to the Contadora initiative? The truth of the matter is that the Reagan administration is afraid of the infectious example that the truly popular and democratic revolution constitutes in what it calls its backyard, and it will continue to have nightmares until that revolution is crushed, just as it crushed the revolution in Grenada 2 years ago, just as it is trying — without success so far — to crush the revolution in Cuba. Meanwhile, the provocation of the Nicaraguan people continues to heighten, the latest being the complete U.S. trade embargo. But just as a similar embargo against Cuba failed to bring that country to its knees, so will the embargo against Nicaragua also fail to derail the people's own government. Nicaragua recently organized elections which most observers in the West have acknowledged to be free and fair. Only the United States has refused to accept the verdict of the people. For us in Ghana, the trials of the Nicaraguan people should be an eye-opener. The CIA only pays mere lip service to democracy. That is why, in spite of the sincere move toward participatory government in Ghana, we still see the evidence of CIA hostilities in Ghana. We must not be fooled by mere declarations of friendship and support when secretly attempts are being made to destabilize the country. That means, we, like the people of Nicaragua, must be constantly on our guard. The price of freedom, they say, is eternal vigilance.

Liberian, CIA Actions Discussed

AB201135 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 20 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *GRAPHIC* comments on the expulsion of Soviet diplomats from Liberia and says the action by the authorities in

Monrovia gives an idea into the whole strategy of the CIA towards the government and people of Ghana. The paper recalls events since 1983 which link recent exposure of CIA activities to the Liberian action. It says in November 1983, Liberia announced the expulsion of the Soviet ambassador and Ghana's charge d'affaires for an alleged plot to overthrow the government. But publications by *AFRIQUE-ASIE* magazine disclosed a strictly confidential letter addressed to the Liberian leader by General Joshua Halidu requesting aid and equipment to overthrow the Ghana Government. Also an international magazine, the *(?CRESCENT)*, published in Canada wrote in its 13th issue of 1983 that the Liberian leader, who recently visited Israel, met leaders of Ghana's opposition groups to plan the overthrow of Flight Lieutenant Rawlings.

The *GRAPHIC* urges Ghanaians to realize that the latest development in Liberia is a clear indication of the continued strategies of the CIA's destabilizing activities against Ghana. This is because it seeks to link Ghana to the USSR in order to convince the American public that Ghanaians are a bunch of communist agitators who threaten U.S. interests in Africa. It says once they succeed in achieving this, as they sought to do in Nicaragua, then those selfish interests in the U.S. Government who seek to ensure the failure of Ghana's efforts to build a just society, can then have their way. The paper calls on well-meaning U.S. citizens to convince those individuals in the State Department who are misusing America's might and riches to destabilize newly independent countries to leave Ghana alone.

The *GRAPHIC* concludes by stating that Ghanaians are not seeking to build an American society here, neither are they seeking to build a USSR society, but a Ghanaian society free and black.

Paper Condemns CIA

AB210840 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 21 Jul 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *WEEKLY SPECTATOR* joins in the Ghanaian mass media condemnation of CIA activities aimed at destabilizing the ongoing revolution. The paper notes that activities of the CIA have come under heavy criticisms in the United States itself and in a number of countries all over the world. The *SPECTATOR* says it finds it hard to understand why, after these criticisms and revelations, the CIA continues to indulge in activities which do not augur well for the image of the United States. It says the CIA ought to have realized by now that it is impossible for every country in the world to adopt the American system of government because of different circumstances, background, and culture. According to it, every nation gets the government it deserves and that so long as the people of a country are willing to support their government it will be an exercise of futility for any external influence, as the paper terms it, to change the hands of a clock, for the power to change a government ultimately rests with the people and this is an inalienable right of the people which cannot be taken away from them by an imposition from outside.

What is perhaps shocking about the CIA affair, notes the *SPECTATOR*, is the revelation of a list of Ghanaians who have become accomplices of CIA, and questions what purpose it serves for a person to sell his own country to another. Again, the paper would like to know the gains of a betrayal of one's own country. It hopes the government will, as soon as practicable, let the nation know of those Ghanaians who have helped the CIA in order to halt any rumors likely to spread about others.

Tsikata-Led Delegation Leaves on Visit to Iran

AB230930 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] A 3-man government delegation led by a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Captain Kojo Tsikata, has flown to Tehran, Iran, at the invitation of the Iranian Government. The other members of the delegation are the secretary for fuel and power, Mr Appiah-Korang, and Mr S. John Thompson, director of the foreign department of the Bank of Ghana.

Speaking to newsmen before their departure, Capt Tsikata said the visit will afford the delegation the chance to review bilateral issues with the Iranian authorities. He noted that the visit to Iran is the first by a government delegation since the PNDC came into power in 1981. Capt Tsikata recalled that several Iranian delegations have visited Ghana over the last 3 years.

The delegation will be away for a week.

Regional Secretary Urges Vigilance at Border

AB191305 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Members of the Armed Forces on border patrol duties have been urged to ensure that the country's security and economic stability are maintained at all times. This was contained in an address by the Volta regional secretary, Colonel Kwame Amable, during a tour of border posts in the southern sector of the region. He called on the officers and men of the military units at Aflao, as well as other agencies working there to consider themselves as internal ambassadors of the nation, and to ensure that their behavior toward travelers projects the country's image.

Col Amable told them however not to sacrifice the nation's political, economic, and physical security. He said they can only achieve this through vigilance at the borders and the communities in which they live. The regional secretary urged them to familiarize themselves with the laws governing border duties so as to become efficient in their work. Col Amable asked the border personnel not to arrogate to themselves powers which have not been conferred on them.

Briefing the secretary earlier, the officer commanding the Aflao border, Major General Lumoh, said from August last year to June this year, his men have seized over 1.52 million cedis from smugglers. They have also disposed of seized goods valued at over 6.3 million cedis.

IVORY COAST

Angolan Agriculture Minister Arrives on Visit

AB221655 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Evaristo Domingos Kimba, Angolan minister of agriculture, began a 6-day working visit to the Ivory Coast this morning, an action to translate into deeds Presidents Eduardo dos Sanots' and Houphouet-Boigny's real desire for cooperation. The Angolan minister is leading a delegation of experts in the agricultural, scientific research, and trade sectors. This morning the Angolan delegation held a working session with Bra Kanon, our minister of agriculture, water, and forest resources. After this session, the Angolan minister explained what he thinks about his first mission to Ivory Coast:

[Begin recording] I think our visit will enable us to better know the structural setup of the Ivorian agricultural policy. I was telling my Ivorian colleague a few moments ago that Angola is a relatively young country which has experienced a lot of difficulties over the past 10 years of its independence. We want to make our farmers work better and benefit better from their work. President dos Santos, following his visit to Ivory Coast, was greatly impressed by the agricultural development of Ivory Coast and immediately upon his return home, he asked us to come and see the Ivorian experience. We are also quite impressed. I think at the end of the visit we would be in a better position to explain the inspiration we draw from this visit. [End recording]

FRATERNITE MATIN Rebuts Criticism of Government

AB191753 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
19 Jul 85 pp 1, 32

[Auguste Miremont commentary: "The Elephant Continues Its Progress"]

[Excerpts] Sketches of political and economic assessment of Ivory Coast have been read here and there: peremptory statements about an "ominous climate" in Abidjan and a pseudomalaise or "insidious political crisis" supposedly brewing in our country. There are biting judgments on our system of development; interviews of embittered and irresponsible persons completely condemn everything that is done and undertaken in our country once these achievements are made without them. We can understand them!

All that stuff has been read. And it has also been possible to form an exact idea of the lack of seriousness of these journalists who claim to be specialists on Africa and whose information is mostly composed of slum gossip or of outdated documents and writings which are 10 years old. Library rats and sidewalk hyenas: How easy it is, in this case, to raise oneself to the rank of an expert... in something. Will they ever be able to draw lessons from the present political events or from those which will take place in our country in the coming weeks? If they cannot, the balance-sheet of 25 years of independence which will be drawn up during the impending congress of the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast and the press conference to be given by President Houhpouet at the end of these important sessions will be able to satisfy their curiosity and put things in their right places. But they must be willing to dedicate themselves effectively and objectively to the task. This is because this stocktaking will demonstrate that this quarter of a century has not been useless. Immense achievements and permanent gains are strewn along this long road toward a harmonious and integral development. At the same time, as often happens, there have also been errors and deviations which we modestly admit. Which nation has not made mistakes?

One "expert" did not hesitate to announce that the twin city arrangement between Gagnoa and Yamoussoukro, make at the request of the elected representatives and leading citizens of Gagnoa, was done under the pressure of urgent circumstances because certain elements of our people were disposed, according to him, to take orders from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

Ouch! Ouch! Why do these people, who are so prompt in looking out for opposition everywhere, not use their sharp sense of divination to break through the turmoil in their Basque, Normandy, Corsican, and Brittany peoples instead of fervently preaching their being French? Are we unworthy of asserting our being Ivorians? We have made our national identity blossom. And we are all voluntarily committed to its protection to the point that, like our president, we defy those who — on their own — have alienated themselves from their country. But they will return, just like so-called opponents elsewhere who, after uttering insanities and insults in their exile, had nonetheless returned to the cradle on which they had spat their venom. What really can a bird do against the tree which held its nest and shelters it as an adult?

There is also the question of succession to the presidency which is being dinned into our ears, especially from outside. From the pernicious writings and statements, one would think that the succession issue interests only those who are the least concerned. They gloss and calculate. They speculate. In this political fiction concocted abroad, "great intrigues" are produced in which potential candidates are supposedly eliminated indirectly through compromising scandals.

However, the people are confronting this hullabaloo, which is out of their concern, with absolute contempt and indifference because this so-called succession is not their prime concern since for them, Felix Houphouet-Boigny is present, as he was in the past.

All the rest is mere nonsense uttered by Europeans in search of sensation or "uniform Westernization." Unless, of course, these intermittent pressures channeled through the press are masking a desire to designate for us their candidate who — as may be guessed easily — will be at the beck and call of certain mansions or palaces, the seats of their executives.

The economic situation of our country has also been dwelt upon and it is said to be characterized by waste, indebtedness, and the lack of a coherent industrialization program. Even our choice of liberalism has been criticized. But what about the educational, sanitary, road, and industrial infrastructures built within only 25 years? Why are some people ignoring these social and agricultural achievements that exist, that are evident, and that enable us — even though we are affected by a severe economic crisis and worsening terms of trade which are not of our making — to live well by eating to our satisfaction and having everything we need, including a surplus in our shops? Nowhere does one see lines of anxious men and women afraid of running short of bread, rice, flour, and so on ...

Criticism, everyone knows, is easy, all the more so because when the intention is to destroy, no means is spared. Thus, it is said abroad that Ivory Coast is now the Chicago of the time of prohibition because of insecurity. Mention is also made of a diplomat who is said to have complained of "the inexistence of the state" as far as security is concerned. How pitiable are these men given to such lucubrations!

As for us, we have adopted this maxim of the president: "When one fires at the elephant and it is not hit, it continues on its way." And the "Ivory Coast Elephant" is continuing its progress. This is because its actions will speak for themselves.

LIBERIA

10 Soviet Diplomats Leave Monrovia 20 July

AB221340 Paris AFP in English 1326 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Monrovia, July 22 (AFP) — Ten Soviet diplomats ordered to leave Liberia after Monrovia broke off relations with Moscow on Thursday have left for home, officials said today.

Liberia's acting commissioner of immigration, David Barshell, said the 10 diplomats, who had been accused of espionage, left Saturday [20 July] aboard a jetliner of the Soviet state company Aeroflot. Three other Soviet Embassy employees have been allowed to remain in the country for two additional weeks to "pack up all their belongings," he said.

National Democratic Party Congress Set 22-25 Aug

AB222050 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1900 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The National Democratic Party of Liberia of President Samuel Doe is to hold a congress from 22 to 25 August this year. The congress is to enable the party to nominate its candidates for the October legislative election.

MALI

UDPM Delegation Returns From Visit to USSR

AB221848 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Mr (Nago Zire Ferdinand Berthe), the secretary in charge of relations with the UNTM [National Union of Mali Workers] and member of the Central Executive Bureau, has just ended a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU. This mission, as was indicated by Mr (Nago Zire Ferdinand Berthe), falls within the framework of the protocol agreement between the CPSU and the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People]. The secretary in charge of relations with the UNTM said he was satisfied with his mission to the Soviet Union and spoke about the excellent friendship between Mali and USSR.

[Begin recording] As has always been the case, the frienship between the Soviet Union and Mali, which is about 25 years old-- our relations with the Soviet Union date from 1961 -- is still in very good shape. Ties and relations are very excellent. As some put it, relations are without problems. Judging bythe quality of the reception and attention given to me and my delegation, this friendship is in very good shape and cooperation between our two parties, and hence between our two peoples, will experience an even better future. We held talks with officials of the party's Economic Department in Moscow. On behalf of my delegation, the UDPM, and on behalf of its secretary general, General Moussa Traore, I express my gratitude to the officials of the CPSU for the fraternal and amicable welcome which was commensurate with the relations linking the two parties and people. [End recording]

Italian Minister Meets Officials on Food Aid

AB191910 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] The Italian delegation currently on a visit to our country held talks this morning with Malian officials in charge of aid to be given to drought victims in the country. The meeting took place in the conference room of the Ministry of Interior. The ceremony was copresided over by the minister of information and telecommunications, Mrs Gakou Fatou Niang, acting as minister of interior, and the Italian plenipotentiary minister, Mr Pietromachi.

The two sides reviewed the various programs of cooperation, notably the programs of air transportation for food aid from Dakar to Timbuktu for drought victims in the needy parts of our country. During the meeting, Mrs Gakou Fatou Niang first drew the Italian side's attention to the important quantity of cereals and food items that have accumulated in the Dakar harbor because of the lack of means of transportation. She then expressed the hope that the aircraft provided by Italy will be able to carry enough food for the 5th, 6th, and 7th Regions. For his part, Mr Pietromachi stressed his country's desire to help our drought victims.

NIGERIA

Reimbursement for Chad Peacekeeping Costs Sought

AB210950 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Nigeria has repeated her demand for reimbursement of the expenses she incurred along with three other nations in the African peacekeeping operations in Chad. Making a case for his country at the closing session of the OAU summit yesterday, the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, noted that Nigeria along with Senegal, Congo, and Zaire had sought reimbursement of the expenses on the operations during the 1982 summit of the OAU. He explained that although the summit had requested the advisory committee on administration, budgetary, and financial matters to deal with the issue and make recommendations, no conclusion had been reached on the matter. Gen Buhari said that Nigeria's contention was that if the OAU was not in a position to make a refund immediately, it should at least acknowledge the debt in principle.

The head of state explained that Nigeria's demand was based on principle because when she intervened in Chad she presented no claims, but when she answered the call of the OAU to contribute troops for its peace mission in Chad, she did so in the expectation of reimbursement. Gen Buhari made it known that over the years Nigeria had received reimbursement for participation in various UN peacekeeping operations. He said that although the OAU has monumental problems of solvency, that did not mean that its commitment should be ignored. Neither did it means that member states should be discouraged from fulfilling their charter of obligations. The head of state therefore called on the OAU to take a decision on the issue by at least acknowledging its indebtedness to the countries which heeded its call to Africa's first peacekeeping effort at great sacrifice.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent said the summit took note of Nigeria's demand and promised to look into it.

Nigeria spent about 50 million naira in maintaining her troops for the third [word indistinct] in the peacekeeping mission.

Idiagbon Meets Angolan, ROK, Lebanese Officials

AB200820 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Nigeria will continue to provide the necessary assistance to Angola and other oppossed nations in Africa until the continent is fully liberated. The chief of staff Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, stated this at Dodan Barracks yesterday when he received the Angolan minister of agriculture, Mr Evaristo Domingos. Gen Idiagbon expressed the hope that the minister's visit will open up more areas of friendship, assistance, and cooperation between Nigeria and Angola. Mr Domingos thanked Nigeria for her assistance to Angola and expressed the hope that the existing relations between the two nations will be further stregnthened.

The chief of staff also called for the strenghtening of the cordial relations between Nigeria and South Korea. General Idiagbon made the appeal while receiving the chief of staff of the South Korean Army, General Chong Ho-yong, at Dodan Barracks. He said the visit of the Korean chief of staff provided the opportunity for the two countries to exchange views on vital issues. Gen Chong Ho-yong said his country was willing to cooperate with Nigeria in military matters.

General Idiagbon also received at Dodan Barracks yesterday the outgoing Lebanese ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Fawzi Shalukh. The chief of staff expressed concern about the war in Lebanon and hoped that the current cease-fire in the area would lead to a lasting peace.

Commentary Discusses Relations With UK

AB220845 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Even before and after Nigeria's independence, Lagos and London enjoyed very special cordial relations. In fact, several years after independence, some Nigerians regarded Britain as their second home. The same was true of Britons living in Nigeria. The atmosphere was no doubt the result of not only the colonial connection but also of these special relations.

Understandably, at the time, Nigeria was the biggest trade partner of Britain, south of the Sahara, supplying mainly raw materials for the British industry. The Anglo-Nigerian relations were so strong that the first of post-independence civilian government in Nigeria nearly plunged the country into an unwholesome and detestable military alliance with Britain. It took a concerted effort of many patriotic individual Nigerians and organizations to abort the move. In spite of this, the relations continued to blossom until the military first intervened in 1966.

From this point on, there were visible signs of restraint in the relations between the two countries. However, this was not to become more glaring until 1967 when the civil war broke out in Nigeria. As a traditional friend of Nigeria, the authorities in Lagos, and indeed many Nigerians, expected Her Majesty's government to sympathize with and be on the side of our country, ready to offer the necessary assistance including the supply of arms and ammunition on preferential prices at least. Instead, Nigeria was denied the required arms while the secessionists had them in abundance. Nigeria was thus forced to turn somewhere else to procure arms to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion. Not only this, through a reunification, reconstruction, and rehabilitation program, the then military government was able to keep Nigeria as one country. And with economic stability restored and confidence reposed in the country, the relations between Nigeria and Britain began to pick up gradually again. [Words indistinct] by the oil boom and the nonaligned posture of the government which was in fact pro-West in everything [words indistinct].

Then came the Murtala-Obasanjo military regime with a new and more positive foreign policy. The new policy had as its centerpiece the African Continent. In line with this new policy, Nigeria (?circulated) decisive actions at various international forums some of which have reshaped the (?pose) of Africa such as her stand on the issue of independence for Angola and Zimbabwe. These actions by Nigeria no doubt did not go down well with Britain and some of her Western allies. Consequently, there was once again a lull in the Anglo-Nigerian relations.

And this month, a year ago, things came to a head with the abortive attempt to kidnap fugitive Umaru Dikko out of Britain. The British Government sought unsuccessfully to link Nigerian Government with the abduction, this in spite of abundant evidence to the contrary. That episode is now history. But the Umaru Dikko issue still stands unsettled. It remains today the greatest obstacle to full restoration of better relations between Britain and Nigeria.

The British Government's stand all along was that Nigeria did not formally request for the extradition of Umaru Dikko. Now, however, that condition has been complied with and the ball is now in the court of the British Government. Recently, Britain, in what is seen by observers as a kind of conciliatory gesture, announced the rejection of Umaru Dikko's request for political asylum. This, though a welcome development, is in effect not enough to indicate that Britain is about to chart a new course in her relations with Nigeria.

Perhaps, it may be pertinent to remind Britain of the appeal of the Nigerian leader, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, to the visiting archbishop of Canterbury in Lagos last July, urging Britain to send all fugitive Nigerians living in that country back home to Nigeria. Britain should realize that better relations with Nigeria can only be fully restored if the issue of the fugitives is resolved. Nigerians are eager to have Umaru Dikko and others back home and Britain must respect the feelings of our people.

USSR Envoy on Progress at Ajaokuta Steel Complex

AB190915 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] About 50 percent of the Ajaokuta steel complex project has been completed. This was disclosed by the outgoing Russian ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Vladimir Snegyrev, in Ilorin, the Kwara state capital. He made the statement when he paid a farewell visit to the Kwara governor, Group Capitan Salaudeen Latinwo. The ambassador explained that work has stopped at the complex because of the present economic condition in the country. Mr Snegyrev praised the cordial relationship between the two countries.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Returns, Discusses Summit

AB221110 Dakar Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Several thousand Senegalese citizens gave President Abdou Diouf a triumphal welcome amidst tam-tam [traditional drumming]and traditional dancing yesterday afternoon at (Beka) on his return from Addis Ababa where he was elected OAU chairman for 1 year. I am proud to be back in my country, Senegal, the head of state declared. I am glad to find that the Senegalese people are happy and proud of this election. The head of state added that Africa has come out of this 21st summit more united, and to him, the election of a secretary general is the best proof of this.

[Begin recording] What I have to say about this conference, first of all, is that Africa has come out of it more united, and I believed the best proof of this — and where people expected much of us — is that we elected a secretary general.Yes, I see here certain comments — in other newspapers, not those of our country — which in spite of all the work we did — I will come back to that later — would have described the heads of state as incompetent if we had ever come out of Africa Hall without electing a secretary general. I, therefore, believe that this is a sign of maturity, cohesion, and mutual confidence in each other, to which I must render homage. This will certainly facilitate my task a great deal, because I had the strong feeling that all my colleagues have pledged together with me to give me their total support in carrying out my mission. [End recording]

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims To Down U.S. Firm's Helicopter

PA211234 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1105 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Lisbon, 21 Jul (EFE)—The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), an anti-Angolan government organization, announced here today that it has downed a helicopter of the U.S. firm Cabinda Gulf in the province of Cabinda, in northern Angola.

UNITA notes in a communique that all the occupants died as a result of the attack, which took place last Thursday near the city of Cabinda.

The company's installations were attacked at the end of last year by South African commandoes who were neutralized by Angolan forces protecting the oil installations. During this incident, the Angolan units killed two South African invaders and captured a third one.

ANGOP Criticizes Repeal of Clark Amendment

MB211226 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 21 Jul 85

[ANGOP commentary: "We Shall Be What We Want To Be"]

[Text] About half a month ago, the U.S. House of Representatives repealed the well-known Clark amendment, which had until then prohibited any U.S. government from directly supporting counterrevolution aided by South Africa in southern Africa, particularly in Angola. The lesson that comes from the repeal of the amendment, which had been named after its author, becomes apparant: anything can be expected from the U.S. administrations, no matter what, except respect for the self-determination of peoples.

This is a very ridiculous action by the current U.S. Administration, led by septuagenarian Ronald Reagan, because it was hypocritically holding contacts with the Angolan authorities at the same time as it was exploring ways of secretly or otherwise repealing the prohibition of direct intervention in southern Africa which had been clamped down by the Clark amendment. It is northworthy that the U.S. tactic has now become familiar to us: To prepare international opinion for treacherous coups. Despite being treacherous, the act is not a surprise. It in fact ensures the Angolan people, intelligently led by its irreplaceable vanguard the MPLA-Labor Party, will never waver as a result of blackmail by anyone, least of all by a criminal whose professional career is the undertaking of dirty actions against the freedom of peace- and progress-loving peoples.

It was the same criminal who drowned the democratic regime of president Salvador Allende in a bloodbath. He was also the perpetrator of the bloodbath that recently took place in Grenada where, resorting to a real murder, he disrupted the progress of the revolution of the Grenadan people. What is the United States doing in El Salvador, where the people are ardently struggling for their freedom? How does it explain its presence at Guantanamo base, part of the sovereign Cuban territory against the express wishes of its people. What right do the (?Washington warloards) have to hold Diego Garcia Island, where they are permanently engaging in aggressive moves against the peoples of the (?region).

It is with this kind of state terrorism that they have for a long time now been dreaming of dominating the world. However, displaying propriety and (?optimism), the Angolan Government has never discarded diplomatic methods as a way that could lead to the establishment of normal and healthy relations with the United States, and also to the attainment of a lasting settlement of the situation prevailing in southern Africa.

In total disregard for the sovereignty of a legally constituted state which is recognized by the United Nations and the OAU, the United States intends to directly engage in terrorist actions in Angola, which is in a region that has been severely hit by imperialist intervention. Confronted by this treacherous move, Angola justly does not wish to move closer and hold contacts with the U.S. authorities, which have now assumed an aggressive stand with a view to clearly imposing a regime which is different to the one chosen by the Angolan people from Cabinda to Cunene and from the east to the Indian Ocean [as heard]. The people proved this by displaying their unconditional support for their government's suspension of contacts with the United States. Indignant, but calm, they face the future with certainty.

Although the people know that in the foreseeable future they will fight other battles, they are cheerful because they are sure of the final triumph of the already victorious revolution, the achievements of which they are defending at all costs. This spirit of defending the revolution was inculcated into them by their immortal late President Agostinho Neto, who in one of his enlightening speeches said that the Angolans will be what they wish to be, and not what somebody wants them to be. It is therefore from this sacred teaching of the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution that the people will draw their inspiration and maintain the struggling tradition, as was demonstrated at the mammoth rally held on Thursday at Kinachiche square in Luanda.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Criticizes Repeal of Clark Amendment

MB220849 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 21 July 85

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique's minister of foreign affairs, who led the Mozambican delegation to the OAU summit of heads of state and government which has ended in Addis Ababa yesterday, said that the repeal of the Clark amendment by the U.S. Senate is also a threat to Mozambique.

Chissano was commenting on Angola's statement on the consequences of the repeal of the Clark amendment. He stressed that the forces in South Africa, Portugal, the United States, and other European states which are launching destabilization actions against Angola are the same forces that we have faced in the past and which wanted to prevent our independence.

Chissano pointed out the recent difficulties faced by our country and the need to mobilize the people. The head of Mozambican diplomacy said that the American decision will lead to the internationalization of the conflict in southern Africa, and he warned those attending the OAU summit of the grave consequences that will arise from that decision.

Minister Chissano in UK on 5-Day Official Visit

MB221928 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Mozambique's foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano, is in Britain for an official visit at the invitation of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. The visit follows an increase in cooperation between the two countries, including military assistance from Britain to Mozambique. Under a recently announced agreement, British officers will train members of the Mozambican Army at a camp in Zimbabwe, where Zimbabweans are already being trained.

During his 5-day visit to Britain, Major General Chissano will visit Sandhurst Military Academy, where two Mozambican officers are approaching the end of a training course. The foreign minister will also have talks with Sir Geoffrey Howe; the overseas development minister, Timothy Raison; and the Foreign Office minister responsible for African affairs, Malcolm Rifkind.

Armed Forces Kill 41 'Bandits' in Operations

MB220943 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0605 GMT 21 Jul 85

[From the "Frelimo Armed Forces" program]

[Text] In search, pursue, and annihilation operations, our FPLM forces killed two armed bandits and captured two weapons when a group of these bandits was ambushed in Maputo.

On 2 July, our Armed Forces killed four armed bandits and captured four light weapons in the Santa Isabel locality when this group of bandits was trying to infiltrate this area to commit crimes.

In Catembe on 4 July, two armed bandits and several pieces of combat equipment of South African origin were captured.

Our forces stationed in Mabote, Inhambane Province, destroyed a camp of the armed bandits. In the action, four armed bandits were killed and ammunition and belts were captured as well as the goods of the local population which had been stolen by the criminals.

In Sofala, one of our military units killed 12 armed bandits in the Metoche locality, where the bandits had taken over houses belonging to the local population for shelter. Meanwhile, in Zambezia Province, a group of bandits, after avoiding contact with our forces, was intercepted by a local military unit, which killed 10 armed bandits. In Niassa Province, our armed forces killed nine armed bandits during June.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO's Nujoma Interviewed on Namibia

EA201542 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English
1900 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Welcome to the program. We now present an exclusive interview with Comrade Sam Nujoma, the president of the Southwest African People's Organization [SWAPO] of Namibia. In the interview conducted here in Addis Ababa, Comrade Nujoma characterized the installation of the puppet administration in Windhoek as the racist South Africa's delaying tactic. In his words he said:

[Begin recording] [Nujoma] Well, in the first instance, racist South Africa does not really want to relinquish its colonial domination over Namibia and that is why she has once again embarked upon maneuvers and dealying tactics. This is the delaying tactic, a tactic South Africa is undertaking. Secondly, the racist South Africa knows that the puppets it parades in the streets of Windhoek as so-called leaders of people of Southwest Africa, (?kotonkot), will really be rejected by the Namibian people at the polls when free and fair democratic election is held under the supervision and control of the United Nations. Therefore, sinister racist South Africa's policy of racism, expansionism, and aggression. [sentence as heard] They just have no other alternative but than to embark yet upon this futile (?deceptive, act of defiance). There is no doubt that in the shortest possible time, these puppets will collapse in the same way the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] puppets collapsed. They are the same people, same faces [words indistinct] puppets like [name indistinct], these are the ones who are being brought in but they have no supporters among the Namibian masses. Indeed they know. It was clearly demonstrated on that day, on 17th June 1985 in Windhoek, that the overall majority of the indigenous people, united under the banner of SWAPO, have demonstrated that the imposition of a puppet regime is rejected [word indistinct] the interest of the Namibian people. The puppets who are being used as to delay Namibia's independence. But I am quite confident that [words indistinct] they will go too in the doomed way the DTA puppets have gone.

[Question] While the racist surrogate regime was being installed in Windhoek the Botha regime was at the same time trying to carry out a secret plan to dismember the Caprivi Strip from the rest of Namibia. How do you (?assess) this latest maneuver by apartheid South Africa?

[Nujoma] It is quite clear that the Botha regime has not given up its diabolical scheme of homeland and Bantustan. It is clear that the racist South Africa wants to use the eastern region of our country as a base of aggression. We are all aware of the fact that Pretoria has a huge military air base at (Mpacha) near Katima Moliro, and it is from this air base that the Mirage jet fighters, Buccaneer jet bombers, various types of helicopters, are taking off to bomb certain areas in the Peoples Republic of Angola. We are also aware of the fact that racist South Africa wants to divide

Namibia [words indistinct]. So far, the Namibian people, including those in the eastern region Caprivi Strip are solidly united behind SWAPO in demanding independent Namibia as a united, sovereign state.

[Question] Of what significance was the recent Security Council debate on Namibia to the liberation struggle?

[Nujoma] The recent UN Security Council debate on Namibia was very successful and also historic and significant in the sense that it has brought to New York foreign ministers, [word indistinct] government officials from Asia, central and southern America and the Caribbean islands, from Africa and Europe. They all participated in the debate effectively and the resolution that emerged from that debate condemned the racist South Africa's continued military occupation of Namibia, condemned and declared the puppet regime Botha imposed on the Namibian people on the 17th June 1985 null and void. And, also, above all, the Security Council seriously warned racist South Africa that if she does not implement, accept the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435, the Security Council will meet forthwith to consider action against Pretoria under Chapter Seven of the UN Charter. These are the significance [as heard] of the debate of the Security Council.

There is unanimity in as far as the international community is concerned in suport of the Namibian peoples demands of self-determination and genuine independence.

[Question] The United [words indistinct] in the Security Council under debate [word indistinct] tended to veto resolutions condemning or calling for sanctions against South Africa. What could you say [words indistinct].

[Nujoma] [Passage indistinct] When millions of the Namibian people and South Africans are denied basic fundamental human rights, the imperialists, instead of supporting our just struggle they supply weapons of human destruction to the South African racist regime, a neo-Nazi regime, that during the Second World War sided openly with the Nazi Hitler. This present leadership of the Nationalist Party starting with the late Malan, [names indistinct], Vorster, and Botha, they were interned during the World War II because of their active participation in Nazism. So to the imperialists human rights only good if it is applicable to whites and not to Africans. But nevertheless we have the support of the international community and that of the masses of our people. Whether they want or not Namibia shall be free.

[Question] Now, has there been any reaction from the international community concerning the recent call made by SWAPO and the ANC for an oil embargo against South Africa?

[Nujoma] Yes, there has been positive response for the call by SWAPO and the ANC of South Africa on oil embargo. For instance the Nordic states are now (?processing) [word indistinct] imposed economic sanction. They are against the racist regime of South Africa and then immediately after the passing of the United Nations Security Council 566 of June 1975, the Nordic countries announced that their national airline, SAS, will discontinue flying to racist South Africa within the next 6 months. I think that is a positive response. And also in the United States despite Reagan's so called policy of constructive engagement towards racist South Africa through which U.S. Reagan administration is able to render financial, political and diplomatic support exercised in (?disobedience) of the Security Council to prevent the UN (?adopting) economic sanction against the minority white racist regime of Botha, the American people, the senators and the Congress have recently promulgated a bill intending to impose economic sanctions against South Africa. Now that is very significant, that we have the overall support of the international community in as far as our struggle for national liberation is concerned. Reagan is totally isolated even from the American masses. They have taken a broad stand and they support those who are struggling for justice, freedom and human dignity. So it is very significant, our call received worldwide response.

[Question] Recently, the South African racist regime invaded the People's Republic of Angola and in trying to justify the blatant violation of Angola sovereignty it claimed it had conducted the so-called [words indistinct] Angola. What is your reaction?

[Nujoma] Well in the first place SWAPO does not have forces in Angola. Secondly SWAPO's forces are fighting inside Namibia for their freedom. SWAPO was formed way back 25 years ago right inside Namibia and SWAPO waged the armed liberation struggle in 1966 long before Angola achieved their own national liberation. So whether Angola is free or not the Namibian people who are oppressed will continue to resist against oppression. So if you want, the naked aggression on the part of the minority white racist regime [words indistinct] in 1975, and 1976; President Neto of Angola proclaimed Angola independent.

Racist South Africa's invasion of the PRA [words indistinct] has been a continuation of unprovoked military aggression against not only the PRA but also the Republic of Zambia and recently the Republic of Botswana, Seychelles and Mozambique. So, the racist regime of South Africa [words indistinct] because of its own oppression of the majority people in South Africa itself. So therefore, when the people are resisting against oppression and apartheid, the regime thought that the influence comes from outside. Both the people of South Africa and Namibia will demand their just right to self-determination and national independence. However, I must say that whether the imperialists want it or not, Namibia shall be free. There is no doubt that we have the capacity, determination and vigour to fight and liberate ourselves.

[Question] What message could you have for the Namibian people both inside and outside the country at this critical stage in the national liberation struggle when the enemy is manufacturing one obstacle after another to delay Namibia's independence?

[Nujoma] At this critical hour of our struggle for national liberation, an hour when the Botha regime is unleashing and let loose its puppets who [word indistinct] and the so-called South West African Territory Force and so-called South African Defence Force to open [word indistinct] fire, use tear gas, killing, maiming, and injuring our people, we must stand united, because unity is a sharper weapon than a gun. United we stand. United, fighting together, we will win.

SWATF Chief Predicts Decreased SWAPO Activity

MB221522 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] General George Meiring, the head of the SWATF, says there should be a decrease in SWAPO terrorist activities in the northern parts of the territory for the rest of the year. Writing in the latest survey published by the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, Gen Meiring says apart from an increase in incidents of sabotage,it is expected that SWAPO's activities will become lower in intensity.

Gen Meiring says SWAPO's bases for military action against South-West Africa are very weak as a result of the situation in Angola, where SWAPO forces in Cuanza Sul Province are involved in fighting against the UNITA forces.

He says it is also significant that instances of intimidation in South-West Africa are becoming fewer. This can be ascribed to the successes achieved by the security forces, rather than to a change in SWAPO's strategy.

SOUTH AFRICA

Coetzee Interviewed on State of Emergency

MB221034 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1820 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Interview with General Johan Coetzee SAP commissioner, by SABC correspondent Andre le Roux on "the state of emergency implications" on 21 July; place not given — videotaped]

[Text][Coetzee] With these measures we intend to normalize the situation, inhibit the activities of the people who are the persons responsible for the unrest, and guarantee that the ordinary citizen goes to his place of work, his church, his school unaffected, and unhindered, and uninhibited by the unrest which prevails there. That in fact is the purpose of the emergency. It will not affect at all the activities, the normal activities, of the law-abiding citizens of all groups, and of all races in our country. The government has decided to give first the particular powers to the forces. I think in addition to that, as I have said, the population of South Africa expects the law enforcement agencies to bring the situation under control, and to bring normality back, tranquility, law, order in its real sense. We intend to do just that.

[Le Roux] General, let us take a look some of these instruments. For instance, the right to arrest, to search and to seize.

[Coetzee] I think one must have an overall look at these measures. They are intended to give the forces, in this case the SAP, the SADF, the South African Railways Police, and including the Prison Service, additional powers. In other words, we have a situation where the government acting upon the advice of its advisers has decided that special, special measures, are called for to normalize the situation, in certain demarcated areas, where these emergency powers will be in operation. That is what it entails, in the broader sense of the word. I have said some people term them Draconian. In fact built into the whole act and built into the wording of the act, it is so obvious that certain balances, and certain checks have been built into this law and that no arbitrary action is foreseen. In fact, action with great circumspection, with great, great responsibility by everyone is called for. You have mentioned a particular one, I think the right to arrest and the right to search. One can perhaps continue from thereon. Although it is true that in such an area an arrest without a warrant can be affected by any member of the forces, of the forces I that have mentioned. In the first place, he must be of the opinion, or have a feeling, that the arrest of that particular person is necessary for the purpose of restoring calm and tranquility and order in that particular area.

[Le Roux] Second, you can demarcate and fully control areas. How do you intend going about this?

[Coetzee) I think that just a very cursory examination of the unrest areas, and the situation prevailing there brings to light that there have been persons and/or catergories of persons who have played an aggravating role in that particular area. They have by word or by deed acted as a catalyst for the unrest in that situation. That is why in these wide powers, a power qualification is built in where the forces, again the forces in its broader sense and again in coordinating their activities, will be able to cordon off, I think that will be the right term, demarcate or to cordon off, a township, an area, or portions of a township, or a particular area in the municipal area of whatever the situation is, and control entrance to that particular area, depending upon the objectives of security under a situation prevailing in that particular area. They are able to do that, but again as I have said they will not do so willy nilly.

[Le Roux] Curfew, sir! How, when, and where?

[Coetzee] I think that again must be linked with the power to demarcate a particular area, since these two powers run parallel to a great extent. Again, it may be necessary in certain terms of prevailing conditions to declare that a particular curfew will prevail in a particular area. In other words, from a particular time to a particular time, movement will be restricted in that particular area. Again, the law says that before this is done, it must be promulgated. In other words, it should be made known. It is prescribed in what way that it should be made known and just reading through those prescribed methods it is obvious that it has to be made known as widely as possible, so that everyone that is affected by an order of that nature becomes known, and that it becomes known to him that such an order is in existence.

[Le Roux] What will the situation in a curfew be? For instance, the people may not be on the streets at a certain time. If they are what then?

[Coetzee] While the law also, this particular law, prescribes certain offenses which can be committed. In other words, after it has been properly promulgated, just by way of hypothesis, that from 11 at night, in a particular prescribed area, up until 4 in the morning, people are restricted to their particular homes. A person, and again I would think a person without due reason and is out of that particular premises which are then are made known [as heard], commits an offense and can be arrested, and the law makes provision for a very heavy sentence or a term of imprisonment.

[Le Roux] General, so you are not talking about a shoot-on-sight situation?

[Coetzee] Oh, no! Not at all. I think one should be very clear on that point. The law, this particular law, makes provision for certain offenses, and it does not make provision that a person can be shot on sight at all. Nowhere is that provision built into this law. So that if offenses are committed, a duty again prevails where the forces must arrest that person and bring them before a properly constituted court.

[Le Roux] The act also makes provisions for your virtual total control over the press as a result of the state of emergency. How do you intend dealing with this? And also with the matter of communication as a whole.

[Coetzee] To answer that, I think it should be divided into two components: Communication, obviously if there is no proper communication between the forces and the people whose interests they and those in the last analysis serve, the whole situation will become counterproductive. Unless the population affected by the orders are taken with, or are cooperating with, the forces of law and order, the whole situation can be counterproductive. So on that level I want to say that steps have already been taken to structure communication between the forces and the people concerned, there. The opinion makers, the people structured into various categories, particular third tier government people, Development Board officials, community development officials, municipal officials, and second, the role of what you have termed the press. It is true that in such a particular area, orders can become operative where the distribution of information, including news items, will be, can be, controlled. It is the intention of the SAP to consult in and such a meeting is already scheduled for tomorrow to consult with the members of the newspaper press union so that a modus vivendi is developed where in great circumspection and in great responsibility, we will find a method where news emanating from those areas becomes available for the public of South Africa. We realise that an enlightened public opinion is also necessary. So obvious, what we must do and what we are going to do and intend to do is to discuss and debate and find a way with responsible people so that the free flow of information is not inhibited. But that those factors in this flow of information which is negative to getting the situation back to normal is then avoided.

[Le Roux] Sir, can you give us an indication as to what you will not allow. An example, for instance.

[Coetzee] Any act where there is by way of words or whether it is the way by way of commission which aggravates the situation: dramatized versions, slanted truth, half-truths, that will obviously not be allowed. It will have to be in great responsibility and every word that is said about what is happening in such an area will have to be done after it has been properly evaluated and properly controlled to ascertain the truth thereof and the factual correctness thereof.

[Le Roux] I will ask the last question, General Coetzee. The Kannemeyer commission into the Uitenhage shooting leaves a certain question mark over the police and especially the line of command. Now you have a much bigger force to command. Are you sure that you can control these men to the hilt?

[Coetzee] We have very unequivocal orders from the government that in the present circumstances where more than one force is employed, the force in a broader sense, and I have spelled it out to you, that joint command centers should be structured. We have done that. That a proper communication system should be evolved. We have done that, and that nothing should be done which is not in line with this particular order that we have from the government. We will do our utmost to make sure that the command and supervision of everyone concerned in this particular area is done with very much special case responsibility and in line with our orders.

Press Urged to 'Scale Down'

MB221302 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1258 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 22, SAPA — The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, today appealed to senior members of the South African press to "scale down" their news coverage of township unrest.

General Coetzee told members of the Newspaper Press Union at a specially convened meeting in Pretoria that he was responsible for implementing the state of emergency announced by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, at the weekend.

"I have been told from the highest authority that there is an exceptional need to scale down information connected to the unrest," General Coetzee said.

According to regulations promulgated with the state of emergency at midnight on Saturday, the commissioner of police can control information and news leaving the 36 magisterial districts affected by the emergency.

General Coetzee said he had not yet imposed the control regulation, and wanted to first meet senior representatives of newspapers and othe media to formulate a way of disseminating news from the unrest areas.

General Coetzee said there were too many journalists covering the unrest, as many as 30 from one newspaper group, and proposed that each newspaper or news group nominate a number of journalists to specialise in covering it.

He also suggested that all unrest reports be submitted to the police for clearance before publication, but later withdrew the suggestion at the request of a number of the representatives.

In the past three weeks alone, General Coetzee added, he had seen at least 30 articles in the press which the police could have taken to the Media Council.

"Let us forget these 30 charges, and I ask you to turn over a new leaf," General Coetzee said.

After further discussion, General Coetzee said he would formulated a formal statement appealing to the media to "scale down" their unrest coverage. Several press representatives advised General Coetzee to rather use the words "tone down" or "cool down", as "scale down" had a negative connotation.

General Coetzee said he did not want to censure the press. "I will not restrict the role of a free press that identifies real and serious matters in a responsible way, even in an emergency situation and even if it is scandalous for the police."

General Coetzee said news reports would continue to be monitored by a security force monitoring committee daily, and he would alter the regulations regarding the press if necessary.

"You should handle this abnormal situation (under the emergency) with the greatest care and circumspection," General Coetzee said. "The emphasis must not be on the unrest until we have normalised the situation."

Gneral Coetzee said the police liaison in Pretoria would continue to release unrest bulletins twice or three times every day, as well as a daily list of the names and addresses of people detained under the emergency regulations.

According to the regulations, any security force member can detain a person in an emergency area for up to 14 days if he believes that person is a threat to the public safety.

General Coetzee said the normal regulations, such as curfews and entering a controlled area, would apply to journalists.

Coetzee Appeals for Press Restraint

MB221617 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1612 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 22, SAPA — The commissioner of the South African Police, General Johan Coetzee, today appealed to the South African press to exercise restraint in reporting incidents relating to the state of emergency that started in 36 magisteral districts at the weekend.

Gen Coetzee addressed media representatives today, saying the authorities wished to "cool down" the situation in the affected areas and needed the help of the media to achieve this.

A statement from the general, issued to SAPA this evening, read:

"The commissioner of the South Affrican Police, General Johan Coetzee, today made an urgent appeal tot he South African press to exercise restraint in its handling the present emergency in certain parts of the country.

"He made it clear that the authorities wished to achieve a cooling down of the situation as soon as possible and as effectively as possible."

Botha Rejects Call to Reconvene Parliament

MB221141 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. botha, says that what is needed at the moment is not further debate, but action to bring the unrest in the country under control. He was commenting in Pretoria on the call by the leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, for a parliamentary session to discuss the unrest. President Botha said he trusted that Dr Slabbert would support him in his attempts to curb the unrest and pointed out that parliament had been adjourned and not prorogued. It could thus be reconvened at any time if necessary.

However, the situation in the country had been thoroughly debated in parliament earlier this year, especially during the debtates on the Kannemeyer commission report on the Uitenhage incidents. Our political news staff reports that the president in his closing address at the end of the parliamentary session had also referred to the unrest.

Reportage, Comment on Emergency, Violence 22 Jul

SAP Distributes Pamphlets in Kwathema

MB220908 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0828 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 22, SAPA — Units of the South African police were this morning distributing pamphlets in Kwathema township on the East Rand explaining why the state of emergency had been declared.

The pamphlets said: "Thugs are disrupting your life through intimidation, arson and murder. This must be stopped.

"For this reason a state of emergency has been declared to protect Law-abiding citizens and innocent children."

The pamphlets appealed to township people to go to work and school and to stand together for stability.

"We shall deal with the thugs," promised the pamphlet.

The situation appeared normal in the township as well as in neighbouring Tsakane.

Seven Detained in Graaff-Reinet

MB221052 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1029 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Graff-Reinet, July 22, SAPA — Five teachers, a clerical assistant and a caretaker, were detained in Graaff-Reinet today under the new emergency regulations, a spokesman for the Department of Coloured Affairs said.

Pupils at the town's Spandau High School in Kroonvale attended classes today after they and pupils of Ascherville high stayed away from school last week in sympathy with relatives of the four murdered UDF [United Democratic Front] leaders.

Although Ascherville pupils turned up at school today, they have continued their boycott in protest against the detention of three teachers and a clerical assistant from the school, the spokesman said.

Two teachers and the caretaker from Spandau High were also picked up by police.

In Cradock, students arrived in the Michausdal School this morning but returned home. A school spokesman said the pupils wished to attend school but were afraid they would be assaulted.

Mr H.EJ. Jansen, chief inspector of coloured education in Port Elizabeth, said the attendance at all coloured schools in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Humansdorp was normal today.

Tutu Offers To Negotiate

MB221207 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1205 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 22, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu, bishop of Johannesburg and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize last year, has offered to negotiate for peace in South Africa, in his reaction to the declaration of a state of emergency at the weekend.

In a statement released to SAPA, Bishop Tutu said: "I am not surprised at the invoking of a state of emergency. It is typical response of the National Party government when its policies have been challenged."

He said that when challenged, the government responded with "an iron fist."

The statement continued:

"It is mistaken if it believes that true security and peace can come from the end of a gun barrel. The unrest in our land will continue to be endemic and the violence which all of us deplore will occur until the cause is removed, and the cause is apartheid — a vicious, immoral and evil policy.

"If the state of emergency does restore a certain calm, it will only be illusory, sullen and superficial for all of us know that below the surface, the cauldron is bubbling and we could have an almightly explosion.

"In peacetime only repressive governments, such as those of the Philipines and the banana republic of South America impose martial law and states of emergency; and these are governments which are totalitarian and unjust and which lack legitimacy because they are all almost always not elected by the majority of their people.

"Similarly in South Africa the government is a repressive one without legitimacy because it has not been elected by the vast majority of the people of this land.

"Despite the deep hurts and frustrations and grievances in the black community there is a vast door of goodwill still available and we urge the government even at this late hour to talk and negotiate with the authentic representatives and leaders of every section of our society, for we have a country that has it in itself to be great.

"Let us not fritter away the opportunities still available. Black and white can live, will live, amicably together as members of one family, the human family, God's family in a united South Africa.

"I once again offer myself as a broker to start these crucial negotiations."

Police, NPU Discuss Press Control

MB221146 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Talks are continuing in Pretoria between the police and the Newspaper Press Union, NPU, on the handling of the reports on the state of emergency. The police are also holding talks this afternoon on issue with the Foreign Correspondents' Association. The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, said earlier that a large degree of control over news coverage of the state of emergency will be maintained under the emergency measures.

15 Port Elizabeth Leaders Arrested

MB221250 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1245 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Port Elizabeth, July 22, SAPA — Police swooped on Port Elizabeth townships early today and last night and took away at least 15 community leaders, ministers of religion and leading trade unionists.

The Police Directorate in Pretoria would not confirm the arrests, but reliable sources named 15 prominent people who had allegedly been held. The names of the 15 may not be disclosed.

The position of the media was unclear today as editors and news editors met with the Newspapers Press Union and the SA police to discuss the position of the press in terms of the declaration of a state of emergency.

Organisations allegedly affected in the swoop were the United Democratic Front, PE Women's Organisation, the Motor Assembly and Component Workers Union of South Africa (MACWUSA), the PE Youth Congress (PEYCO), ministers of the Methodist and Anglican churches and a South African non-racial Rugby Board administrator.

Detained Leaders, Activists Named

MB221321 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Police have detained a number of prominent leaders and opposition activists in the eastern Cape. Fourteen people in the eastern Cape and three in Johannesburg are alleged to have been arrested.

Among those arrested in the eastern Cape are three clergymen; the Reverend (de Villiers Voger), Rev (Samson Ndaba), and Rev (Hamilton Dandala). Reporters in Port Elizabeth say at least another 10 activists were taken in this morning. They say these include the secretary general of MACWUSA [Motor Assembly and Component Workers' Union of South Africa], (Denis Meer); (Henry Fazi), the vice president of the eastern Cape branch of the UDF [United Democratic Front]; (Ivy Kikine), president of the Port Elizabeth Women's Organization; a former Robben Island prisoner, (Vuyisile Govli); and (Thembise Mduzelwane) of the South African Nonracial Rugby Board.

The department of colored affairs in Graaff-Reinet have also reported that five teachers, a clerical assistant, and a caretaker have been arrested, but no names have been supplied. Police have neither confirmed nor denied the detentions.

Tutu Condemns Murder

MB221105 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1017 GMT
22 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 22, SAPA — The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, today condemned the assault and killing of a 23-year-old black woman who was stoned and burnt alive in Duduza at the weekend by a mob accusing her of being an informant for "the system." Miss Maki Skosana was killed at a funeral for unrest victims.

"I condemn unequivocally the barbarious act of the gruesome killing of the lady at Duduza," the Noble Peace Prize winner said in a statement issued to SAPA.

"This kind of act discredits our noble and just liberation cause. I call on our people to desist from such disgraceful and horrendous conduct," he said.

UK Rejects Withdrawing Envoy

MB220747 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The minister in the British Foreign Office responsible for African affairs, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, said in London that fundamental reforms were needed in South Africa, including dialogue between the South African Government and the real black leaders.

He said that increasingly repressive measures were now being taken in South Africa. Nevertheless he rejected the idea that Britain should withdraw its ambassador from South Africa, saying it would be a pointless exercise.

PFP Spokesman Criticizes Arrests

MB221210 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1152 GMT
22 Jul 85

[Text] Port Elizabeth, July 22, SAPA — Is someone who will not accept a constitution which prevents him from swimming at King's Beach, which prevents his trading wherever he choses and prevents his participating in the formulation of laws which govern his every action, a "dangerous radical?"

The question was put by the PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] spokesman on black affairs in the Eastern Cape, Mr Andrew Savage, MP for Walmer, reacting to the alleged arrest today of several eastern Cape black leaders under the special provisions of the state of emergency.

Mr Savage said moderate leaders detained would become embittered, "making future negotiations with them more difficult."

"What criteria does an ordinary policeman have to make a decision that someone is a dangerous radical?" He said.

"There has been grave concern that police action in the past has been frequently violent and uncontrolled.

"The interpretation of the new situation by the ordinary law enforcement forces can only be to say: Our actions have been endorsed by the highest authorities in the land and we have a high degree of indemnity for our actions in the future.

"As far as blacks are concerned, leaders have been detained on the judgment of the law enforcement forces and this judgment does not have to be justified before any court of law.

"This will create of moderate leaders, bitter leaders in the future.

"One of the most serious aspects is the diminished role that the press can play in the situation. Its monitoring effect and its ability to expose malpractice has been serously restricted.

"What is required is that the justified grievances of blacks be addressed in consultation with their chosen leaders.

"Until this is done on the lines so frequently suggested by the PFP, progress will be impossible.

"If the leaders with whom one has to negotiate are embittered, those negotiations will be made far more difficult," Mr Savage said.

Port Elizabeth Church Leaders React

MB221351 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1217 GMT
22 Jul 85

[Text] Port Elizabeth, July 22, SAPA — A joint statement issued today by leading Port Elizabeth Churchmen representing three major churches in the eastern Cape expressed horror at the widespread detentions that have included ministers of religion. It was also critical of the declaration of a state of emergency.

The statement was signed jointly by the Right Reverend Bruce Evans, Anglican Bishop of Port Elizabeth; The Rev George Irvine, district chairman of the Methodist Church; and The Rev Sam Arendse of the Congregational Church.

The statement said: "We the leaders of the Anglican, Congregational and Methodist churches in the eastern Cape, deplore the further pain and oppression caused to our people by the implementation of the state of emergency and the consequent unlimited power of the police and security forces.

"The injustice of this power is seen in the numerous detentions that have taken place since Saturday night and which now includes ministers of religion as well as young people.

"We are horrified that those who have been doing most to bring about peace and reconciliation in our divided society are now removed from their families and congregations.

"When shepherds are removed from their flocks the sheep are scattered.

"We again call for the end of detentions without trial and for negotiations with the authentic leaders of the people."

Paper on Limits on Press

MB221832 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Watch Those Powers"]

[Text] A state of emergency is always an admission of failure. It means that the State is unable to govern itself by normal law; that authoritarian control is necessary to restore order. Yet most of South Africa will accept the Government's move with a veiled sense of relief.

When people's homes are being bombed; when mobs burn alive suspects; when teargas becomes almost part of the daily township environment, and police shootings are commonplace; then dramatic action is necessary.

Some will say that, given the number of draconian laws already on the statute book, a formally declared state of emergency is redundant. This is not so. The emergency powers are huge. Already one newspaper has published a blank space in place of frontpage comment. This is premature — and a great pity, as many things need to be said while it is possible.

It is essential to make public the genuine grievances of people suffering the violence of the townships. It is essential to report violence — and also any excesses by the authorities. The top ranks of the police seem convinced that every allegation of misuse of their power is a trumped up piece of propaganda fed to a gullible press. The police can even produce underground Do-It-Yourself manuals on how to "con" the newspapers.

This is old hat, and fails to take into account the cases we have checked. It is true that in one case where we referred our sources to the police, the sources recanted. Yet one witness claims he did so after a revolver was placed in each of his ears. Whatever the true facts, the circumstances speak volumes about mistrust on all sides.

The state of emergency requires ultra care from the authorities in wielding power. They are now indemnified against prosecution. They have a free licence to take almost any action. If they do not take extra care the state of emergency will not restore order — only build extra bitterness.

The public will welcome the Police Commissioner's assurances in this regard. We believe that Parliament, if called together, and the Press can help him in his task: Parliament to keep a semblance of democracy; the Press to dispel rumour — and keep a watchful eye on disturbers of the peace and those who may be tempted to over-react in using force to quell them.

There are ominous signs that emergency powers will be used to gag the Press, or limit its information-gathering role to a degree. Already apparent is a sadly familiar reaction, which invokes the following superficial reasoning: "The newspapers report the bad news, therefore the newspapers are irresponsible. Gag the newspapers, and there will be no more bad news." We hope that any move against the Press does not have a more sinister motive. Such as: "The public spotlight is proving embarrassing. Let's put it out, so that nobody can monitor our actions."

Youths Arrested in Witbank

MB221952 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Scores of youths, thought to be members of the Congress of South African Students, have been arrested in Witbank townships. Police have confirmed the arrests, but have refused to say how many people have been detained. The arrests follow unrest in which three people, including a pregnant woman, died last week.

Curfew in Transkei

MB221954 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] A curfew has been announced in the Transkei. The prime minister, Mr George Matanzima, has announced a curfew between the hours of 2200 and 0500. The measure will come into force throughout the territory from tonight.

The regulations empower the minister of police to prohibit people from being in the streets or public places without permission. The prime minister says the move is intended to make sure people do not become involved in operations conducted by the police or members of the defense force against what he calls terrorists.

Police Report More Demonstrations

MB222005 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1955 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 22 , SAPA — Following is 8pm police situation report on unrest around the country. Issued to SAPA by the Public Relations Division of the SAP in Pretoria:

Eshowe, Natal, 0945: Forty blacks marched from one of the local schools to another armed with picks. Police action: rubber bullets. Two youths arrested.

Tembisa, 1350: One youth arrested after stoning SAP vehicle. Damages R25.

Colesburg, Gathering 1245: 250 people. Police used teargas and birdshot and rubber bullets. Eleven youths (three female and eight male) arrested as well as two males over 18. Total 13.

Alexandra 1338: Petrol bomb thrown at the house of a member of the East Rand Adminsitration Board. Two men over 18 years of age arrested.

Zanaville 1630: A mob of about 200 stoned SAP vehicles. One round birdshot and two rubber bullets used by the police in action. One man older than 18 years was killed and a youth, under 18 years, arrested.

Tsakane, Brakpan, East Rand [no time as received]: A mob of approximately 4,000 people gathered in front of the home of SAP member and stoned it. The police, SADF and the railway police took action. Two men, one over 18 years and a youth died as a result of action. Five injured. Four ot the injured were over 18 years and the other was a youth. The injured were placed under arrest.

In the following incidents there were no deaths, injuries or arrests: At Alexandra, a private vehicle was stoned at 1045 and later 50 youths stoned an SAP vehicle. Damages were estimated at R60. A private vehicle was also set alight and the damages were estimated at R1,000.

There was a school boycott at the Thabalethi Secondary School in Fort Beaufort. 570 scholars were involved. The principal called the police to disperse the mob.

At Veeplaas, near Port Elizabeth, an SADF vehicle was stoned. At Evaton, near Vereeniging, buses were stoned. At Graaff-Reinett, an SAP vehicle was stoned. At Grahamstown, a private vehicle was stoned. At Craddock, an SAP vehicle was stoned. Damages are estimated at R5.

At Bethulie in the Orange Free State, 200 workers at the H.F. Verwoerd Dam went on strike about a loan disagreement. Strikers intimidated other workers. There was no police action.

At new Brighton near Port Elizabeth, an SAP vehicle was stoned. Damages are estimated at R180. A clinic was also stoned. Damages are estimated at R20.

At Kwazakhele near Port Elizabeth, a mob of about 30 people sang freedom songs.

At Veeplaas in the Eastern Cape, SAP and SADF vehicles were stoned.

Inkatha Council Expresses Regret

MB221932 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1456 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Ulundi, July 22, SAPA — The inner council of Inkatha noted with regret that the South African Government had declared a state of emergency in 36 magisterial districts, says a council resolution, released to SAPA today.

While it understood the motivation behind the declaration, Inkatha wished to point out that apartheid was the prevailing cause of the country's conflict, the resolution said.

The violent response by certain black political organisations, while also understandable, had given the government the pretext for declaring this state of emergency, it said.

It was the view of the inner council that negotiations could neither take place in a state of emergency nor in a state of anarchy, Inkatha said.

2 Americans, PFP Official Detained

MB222030 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2025 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Cape Town, July 22, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party (PFP) provincial councillor, Mrs Di Bishop, and two American Lawyers were yesterday detained for more than one hour in Graaff-Reinet.

Mr Bishop and Mr Mchael Calabrese, policy director to Senator Paul Simon, the Illinois Democratic representative in the U.S. Senate; and Mr Eric Rieder, a law clerk at the U.S. Appeals Court; were on their way to the black township of hillside in Graaff-Reinet when they were detained by police.

Another PFP councillor, Molly Blackburn, and Mr Bishop's husband, Brian, were both waiting for transport at a local hotal when the incident took place.

The group were a special PFP team investigating allegations of police provocation in the township last Friday evening where residents reported that police stoned their homes.

According to Mrs Bishop police stopped their car from entering the township where they were on their way to collect affidavits from residents. They were escorted to the police station.

Their car and baggage were searched, their cameras taken off them but later returned.

Mrs Bishop said after they had been questioned a senior police officer told them that the "top brass in Pretoria requests us (the PFP group) not to enter the townships."

The police could not tell her if the order related to the new emergency regulations because these instructions had not yet been released, but they apologised for any inconvenience caused.

Mr Calabrese, who had accompanied the PFP as an observer, said that although the police were "polite" he felt "intimidated" because there was no explanation for the detention.

"There were people all over the station very heavily armed," he said.

No Further Arrest Figures

MB222016 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2013 GMT
22 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 22, SAPA — The official list updating the number of arrests made since the state of emergency was announced in 36 magisterial districts at the weekend has not been updated since Sunday, a police spokesman told SAPA tonight.

The total of arrests given last night — 113 — was the latest official figure available, the spokesman added. Although more arrests had been made since then, the spokesman said he could not give any further particulars. The updated list would be made available tomorrow morning, he said.

The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, is responsible for drawing up the list but had been "too busy" today to update the number of arrests.

Gen Coetzee today met delegations comprising representatives of local and foreign media to discuss the implications of the emergency.

Law Minister To Port Elizabeth

MB221940 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1239 GMT
22 Jul 85

[Text] Port Elizabeth, July 22, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, will visit Port Elizabeth [PE] on July 30 to meet the mayors and town clerks of PE, Grahamstown, Uitenhage and Despatch, the mayor of PE, Mr Ivan Krige, confirmed today.

Mr Krige said Mr Le Grange's secretary had told him to keep the afternoon of the 30th open for the visit.

Mr Krige added that after the meeting he would make plans to bring the minister of trade and industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, to Port Elizabeth "because we have the highest unemployment rate in the republic and as long as it continues we'll have unrest."

He said: "If we create employment and people have prospects of getting work, they will be less likely to create unrest."

Press Union Chief on Restraint

MB222012 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1800 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The police will not implement any form of media control under the powers given to the commissioner of police by the announcement of the state of emergency. However, the monitoring committee of the security forces will monitor all media reports on the unrest on a daily basis, and decide accordingly on any action. This was announced today after talks between the police and the Newspaper Press Union [NPU] in Pretoria. After the meeting, senior police officers discussed their standpoint on the handling of the unrest situation by the media, with respresentatives of the foreign press:

[Begin recording][Reporter Riaan Nel] The meeting between the NPU and senior police officers was chaired by General Johan Coetzee, the police commissioner. He made an urgent appeal to the media to show restraint in the handling of the present emergency, and to scale down their reporting on the unrest. He emphasized that the authorities would like to see the unrest situation ended as soon and as effectively as possible. Gen Coetzee also said that further discussions would be held with senior media representatives.

The Public Safety Act, under which the state of emergency was announced at the weekend, gives wide powers to the commissioner of police to exercise control over the media, if he considers this desirable during the state of emergency. However, at present these powers will not be used. Both the NPU and the police expressed their satisfaction over today's meeting.

[Unidentified police spokesman] The point is that both parties — the media and the police — have a common objective, and that is to combat the present unrest situation in the country. I believe that a spirit of cooperation was evident, and a satisfactory agreement reached here this morning.

[Nel) How do you think the agreement reached today can help in normalizing the unrest situation?

[Police spokesman] I beli[illegible] a more balanced reporting and more objective image will be sent abroad, and this can lead to the whole situation becoming normal.

[Jan Prins, NPU chairman] I think the meeting went well. We especially noted with appreciation the understanding by the authorities of the role of a free press in South Africa, even in such a difficult situation as the present one.

[Nel] Do you foresee any problems in the handling of this situation?

[Prins] There are bound to be bottlenecks, especially in a difficult situation like this, and with the short publishing times on newspapers, but I expect that all will go well. [end recording]

Reportage, Comment on State of Emergency 23 Jul

EEC Urges End to Emergency

MB230622 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] In Brussels the foreign ministers of the 10 EEC countries have joined separate criticism by the United States, Britain, and France against the declaration of the state of emergency. The ministers said in a statement that the emergency declaration marked a sharp deterioration of the situation in South Africa, and the ministers urged the South African Government to lift the state of emergency.

Violence Follows School Meeting

MB230826 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0816 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Cape Town, July 23, SAPA — The black township of Zweletemba near Worcester was quiet this morning after a night of violence in which three development board offices, two storerooms at a beer hall, and a room at a community councillor's home were set alight.

The attacks began about 7:30 last night after a meeting in the township between a local school committee, students and parents. The meeting had apparently been called to discuss a school boycott at the Vusisizwe high school. Students at the school have been boycotting classes since last week in mourning for four Cradock community leaders who were buried at the weekend.

A resident in the township said that after the meeting students marched in the township and that the development board and beer hall were firebombed. Soon afterwards the light in the township were switched off and shots were heard.

A police spokesman in Pretoria could not confirm that petrol bombs had started the fires but said that three offices, two container stores, a box room, and a room at the home of a community councillor had been set alight.

He said police had used tearsmoke but could not say whether shots were fired. He said that as far as he was aware, there were no injuries or arrests.

3 Injured, 17 Arrested

MB230828 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0818 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Two women and a councillor were slightly injured and 17 people were arrested in continued unrest across South Africa last night.

Eight coloured men and a black man were arrested on charges of public violence after police used tear smoke and rubber bullets to disperse a crowd after a school was extensively damaged by fire, a councillor was slightly injured when his house was stoned, and a vehicle was burned out in the eastern province, a police spokesman said.

A councillor's home was also stoned in the western Cape and two women in the house were slightly injured, a spokesman for the police Directorate of Public Relations said. Five black men were arrested on charges of intimidation on the East Rand, he added.

17 Arrested in Eastern Transvaal

MB230844 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0836 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 23, SAPA — A man was wounded and 17 men and a women were arrested in incidents of public violence in the township near Bethal in the Eastern Transvaal early today.

A spokesman for police directorate in Pretoria said crowds looted a cafe, set a car on fire and stoned a police patrol in the township. Police used tearsmoke, rubber bullets and birdshot to disperse the crowds.

Lawyer, TIC Official Detained

MB230905 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0837 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 23, SAPA — The East Rand remains the hotspot of the nationwide unrest and Kwathema, near Springs, was tense early this morning as the township prepared to bury the victims of previous unrest under the watchful eye of the police. And as South Africa entered its third day of a state of emergency in 36 towns and cities around the country, the Transkei imposed a 10pm to 5am curfew effective from tonight.

Adding to the tension in Kwathema today was confusion about the number of people due to be buried later today. By last week, one newspaper said it had confirmed that 14 people would be buried, but activists in the township today placed the number at "at least 22."

It said police units were this morning patrolling the township. Shops remained closed and taxis were not operating. PUTCO [Public Transportation Company] buses shuttled passengers up to the entrance of the township but went no further.

In Tsakane township, near Brakpan, SADF personnel patrolled the township on foot carrying rifles. Tension gripped the township a day after three people who died in unrest in the area were buried.

Among those known to have been detained or arrested yesterday was prominent political lawyer Mrs Priscilla Jana and Transvaal Indian Congress Vice President Dr Ram Salojee. Mrs Jana was later released but told to "keep her suitcase packed."

In its situation report at 8 am today the police listed no further deaths and the death toll since the weekend officially stands at six. There was no further confirmation of arrests but police said yesterday that the figure was "about 139."

At least 100 of these are believed to have been detained in the eastern Cape alone, including a progressive Federal Party MPC and two American lawyers. The names of several prominent ministers of religion were included among the Port Elizabeth detainees, including the Rev Xolisi Daba and the Rev Mvumi Dandala, while sources in Graaff-Reinet said that virtually every black minister in the town had been detained.

441 Detained Without Charge

MB231126 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1124 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 23, SAPA — A total of 441 people have been detained without charge, about another 60 arrested on criminal charges and at least eight people have died violently since South Africa entered a state of emergency at midnight on Saturday.

As the nationwide unrest continued today police headquarters in Pretoria announced that 441 people had been detained to date under the emergency regulations now in force in 36 towns and cities across the country.

Police said they would release names of the 441 detainees later today. At least 100 of these are believed to have been detained in the eastern Cape.

The figure does not include people arrested during unrest on regular charges such as arson and public violence.

At least eight people are known to have died since Sunday morning.

Three men were killed in the Free State town of Parys on Sunday, another two were shot dead and a further five wounded and arrested in Tsakane on the East Rand yesterday.

Also yesterday a man died in township violence in Lamontville in Natal, a youth was shot dead on the East Rand after allegedly attacking a police patrol with a petrol bomb and another man was killed in Zanaville after allegedly stoning police vehicles.

At about noon today — day three of the state of emergency — police raided the Khotso house offices of the United Democratic Front as well as detainee monitoring organizations. No further details were immediately available.

The police directorate of public relations in Pretoria have confirmed the following incidents since noon yesterday:

At Tsakane, Brakpan, a man and a youth were killed when police fired at a group which had gathered near the house of a member of the SAP and allegedly stoned it. Five people were injured and arrested.

At Zanaville a man died when police fired birdshot and rubber bullets at a group of about 200 people who were allegedly stoning police vehicles. A youth under 18 years of age was arrested.

At Kagiso on the West Rand early today rioters allegedly stoned a school and police vehicles. Police used tear smoke, rubber bullets and birdshot to disperse the crowd and three people were injured and arrested.

At Colesburg in the Cape 13 people were arrested after police had used teargas, birdshot and rubber bullets to disperse a group of about 250 people.

At Alexandra, Johannesburg, two men were arrested after a petrol bomb was allegedly thrown at the house of a member of the East Rand Development Board.

At Eshowe in Natal a group marched from one of the local schools to another, allegedly armed with picks. Police fired rubber bullets and arrested two youths.

At Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Veeplaas and New Brighton in the Cape and at Alexandra, near Johannesburg, police and military vehicles were allegedly stoned.

At evaton in the Vaal Triangle several buses were allegedly stoned.

At Bethal in the eastern Transvaal a man was wounded and 17 men and a woman were arrested in incidents of public violence.

In the eastern province eight coloured men and a black man were arrested on charges of public violence. This occurred after police used tear smoke and rubber bullets to disperse a crowd after a school was extensively damaged by fire, a councillor was slightly injured when his house was stoned, and a vehicle was burned out.

In the Western Cape, a Development Board office, a beer hall, a truck and a councillors home were allegedly stoned and petrol-bombed. Two black females in the councillors house suffered minor injuries and the crowd was dispersed with tearsmoke.

On the East Rand, a private vehicle was damaged by arsonists and two cases of intimidation occurred. Five black males were arrested for arson while two black females and a black male were arrested for intimidation.

PFP's Mrs Blackburn Arrested

MB230919 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0907 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 23, SAPA — Mrs Molly Blackburn, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Walmer and a leading antiapartheid campaigner, was arrested at her home this morning, an hour before she was to meet three former U.S. cabinet members, including Mr Cyrus Vance.

Mrs Blackburn, also a member of the Black Sash and the Detainees Parents Support Committee, will appear in court at 11:45 am today on charges of attending an illegal gathering.

A police liaison officer for the eastern Cape said Mrs Blackburn had been held for attending an illegal gathering on July 14 and, depending on whether it was a first offence or not, would probably be fined R50.

A Black Sash spokesman said this morning Mrs Blackburn was held for attending the July 14 meeting commemorating the deaths of the four Cradock leaders — Dr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto, and Mr Ficelo Mhlawuli — buried at the weekend in South Africa's biggest mass funeral since that of Steve Biko in 1977. A police spokesman said Mrs Blackburn's arrest was not carried out under the new powers of South Africa's emergency laws.

She was due to meet former U.S. cabinet members Mr Cyrus Vance, Mr Robert McNamara and Mr Donald Henry, who are on a fact-find tour of South Africa for the Ford Foundation. They arrived in Port Elizabeth today to gather information on recent unrest there.

Mrs Blackburn was allowed to telephone PFP MP Mr Andrew Savage before she was taken away, and he stood in for her at this morning's meeting with Mr Vance, a former U.S. secretary of state, Mr McNamara, a former defence secretary, and Mr Henry, a former ambassador to the United Nations.

A lawyer who was with Mrs Blackburn, Mr Mike Calabrese of Chicago, said the police seemed "nervous" when it was mentioned she was to meet the Americans, but arrested her anyway. He was held for an hour on Monday in Graaff-Reinet when he travelled there with Mrs Blackburn.

Mrs Blackburn is well known among eastern Cape black communities for her intercessions with authorities on their behalf.

'Thousands' Converge on Kwathema

MB231144 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1137 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 23, SAPA — Thousands of chanting people today converged on Kwathema stadium for the burial of 15 unrest victims who died two weeks ago. There was a heavy police and army presence around the stadium. Most of the pallbearers were marching as they carried the coffins of the victims shoulder-high from various parts of the township.

Inside the stadium mourners wearing t-shirts chanted several songs in denunciation of the government. At the home of the mayor of the township, Father Joe Mzamane, many police sporting rifles stood guard. The mayor's house is situated next to the stadium.

The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev Desmond Tutu, told newsmen when he arrived at the stadium that several police vehicles drove past Bishop Simeon Nkoane's home. He is the Bishop suffragan of Johannesburg East.

"I guess it was just a show of strength," Bishop Tutu said.

He said he was surprised to see the police pass Bishop Nkoane's house, which was far from the entrance of the township.

"This is more surprising because there were no roadblocks at the entrance of the township. I was just about to laud them (the police) for keeping a low profile when I saw their heavy presence inside the township," Bishop Tutu said.

In a message of goodwill, Bishop Keith Sutton, representing the archbishop of Canterbury, said he was deeply concerned by the state of affairs in the township.

The bishop said he supported the call for change and the dismantling of apartheid. He said he was deeply moved when he toured Duduza and Tsakane "and my heart was broken when I met the families of the dead people.

"I must say I admire the work of the clergy in their struggle for peace and justice in the country," he said.

HNP Leader Calls U.S. Policy 'Interference'

MB211216 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, says the connection between foreign pressure and internal unrest is unthinkable.

Mr Marais was speaking at the opening of the first Eastern Cape congress of the HNP in Port Elizabeth. He said the policy of constructive engagement [word indistinct] by the United States and (?her allies) was flagrant interference in South Africa.

Inkatha Council Deplores U.S. Disinvestment Bill

MB221800 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1529 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Ulundi, July 22, SAPA — Inkatha deplored the passing of a bill by the United States Congress prohibiting the introduction of new U.S. investments to South Africa and prohibiting the sale of Krugerrands there, the organisations inner council said in a resolution today.

The legislation was passed oblivious to the real needs and aspirations of South Africa's blacks, Inkatha said. These decisions would compound rather than solve apartheid's problems, it added.

The council also passed a resolution applauding the move by Bishop Desmond Tutu, bishop of Johannesburg and last year's Nobel Peace Prize winner, to convene an open session of black liberation movements to resolve the impasse that had resulted in the escalation of black anger and the "atrocious acts" by the masses against their fellow men.

It noted with regret, however, that no further progress towards this session had been made and that no report on these peaceful moves had been passed to Inkatha.

At the same time, the inner council warned Dr Alan Boesak, leader of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, "to desist from his counter-productive stance of denigrating the president of Inkatha, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi."

The inner council also commended Chief Buthelezi for pursuing the policy of promoting "open lines of communication with leaders of different political shades," and regretted that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had "not responded positively to appeals for a declaration of intent from the president of Inkatha."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Returns From OAU Summit in Ethiopia

MB211145 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] President Kaunda arrived back home last night from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where he attended the 21st OAU summit. The president was met at Lusaka International Airport by the party secretary general, Gray Zulu, Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alec Shapi, and several top government officials.

During the summit Dr Kaunda and other African leaders discussed the continent's economic problems. The president proposed the name of the new OAU chairman, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, who replaced President Nyerere of Tanzania. The president's proposal of the new chairman was overwhelmingly supported by his colleagues, who later elected President Diouf by acclamation instead of ballot.

While at the Addis Ababa summit, the African heads of state and government called for an international conference on Africa's external debt. In a declaration issued yesterday, the African leaders said that such a conference is to be convened as a matter of urgency by the forum for creditors and borrowers to arrive at emergency solutions to alleviate the problem. At the end of 1984, Africa's total foreign debt stood at $158 billion. It is estimated that by the end of this year the figure will exceed $179 billion.

ZIMBABWE

State of Emergency Extended for 6 Months

MB220606 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1024 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Harare, July 20, SAPA — The state of emergency in Zimbabwe has been extended for a further six months from July 26 when it would have been due to expire.

The extension was made by President Canaan Banana, who signed the order on July 11.

On May 7 the House of Assembly approved a motion by the then minister of home affairs, Mr Simbi Mubako, that the emergency could be renewed on expiry.

He said at the time that as long as there were dissidents bent on disturbing the peace, the emergency would be needed.

Minister Nkala Says Government May Ban ZAPU

MB220835 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0828 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Harare, July 22, SAPA — The government might be forced to ban ZAPU if its leader and the party failed to halt dissident activity in western Zimbabwe, the new minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, said yesterday.

Mr Nkala, who is ZANU-PF's candidate in the postponed election in the Kariba constituency, said Dr Nkomo should receive the message as "a warning."

He told a rally in North-West Mashonaland that ZANU-PF members should not go about burning and looting minority party supporters houses but should "educate" them into joining the ruling party.

He believed there should be a new approach in dealing with the dissident issue because they were not operating in a vacuum with no organization.

Their leadership could easily be identified through the demands of the dissidents who captured six foreign tourists and demanded the release of detained leaders of ZAPU's military wing and the return of confiscated ZAPU property.

Mr Nkala said if one dealt with Dr Nkomo there would be no dissidents. "All security forces should have this as their parameters. The experience we got in the last five years of reconciliaton with Nkomo was made thinking it was going to work but nothing has come of it. I think that is over. We should now define who the enemy of the people is." And when the government was forced to take the action of banning ZAPU it should not be worried about what the foreign press said.

Nkala for 'Tougher' Policy

MB220830 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The minister of home affairs, Comrade Enos Nkala, says the time has come for a new and tougher government policy against dissidents. Addressing an election campaign rally in Hurungwe yesterday, Comrade Nkala said his new post is a challenge and he must try to resolve the dissident menace and streamline the entire police force. He pointed out that he has already held meetings with several police officials to examine discipline and loyalty within the police force. The minister expressed the need for Zimbabweans to live together in unity and work under peaceful conditions.

Spanish Ambassador Beaten to Death Near Harare

MB221440 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] REUTER reports from Zimbabwe that the Spanish ambassador was found dead today. Spokespersons in Harare say that Mr Jose Blanco-Briones was apparently beaten to death on a small farm outside Harare. It appears that he was alone, and his automobile was found close to his body on the gravel road.

Police Holding Two Spaniards

MB231149 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1130 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Harare, July 23, SAPA — Police in Harare today confirmed they were holding two Spaniards for questioning following the murder at the weekend of the Spanish ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Jose Luis Blanco-Briones.

The two, identified as engineers Mr Petro Martin Cubelles and Mr Jesus Martines Figarda, are said to have dined with the ambassador on Sunday night when he was last seen alive.

The battered body of the 50-year-old ambassador was found by a passer-by yesterday morning near his Mercedes car on a dirt track in the outer Harare suburb of Northwood.

Police had earlier received a missing persons report from the Spanish Embassy when Mr Briones failed to return home on Sunday after leaving his residence with the two visiting Spaniards, according to sources.

A minor official at the embassy today confirmed that Mr Manuel Sassot, the Spanish Foreign Ministry's director-general, for Africa, who left Spain yesterday to investigate the ambassador's death, had arrived in Harare and begun his inquiries.

She could give no further details.

Zimbabwe home affairs secretary, Mr Ernest Tsomondo, this morning assured the Harare-based diplomatic community that they had nothing to fear as a result of the murder.

The incident, the first of its kind since Zimbabwe's independence in 1980, did not prove that the capital had become a security risk for diplomats, he said.

It was likely that the isolated incident would spur the authorities into tightening security for diplomats stationed in Harare, said Mr Tsomondo, in reaction to a news agency story that quoted "political analysts" as saying this would be the case.

Mr Tsomondo said he was unaware that this would be the future trend although security authorities would not relent in their efforts to rid the country of murderers.

Foreign Minister Offers Condolences

MB221814 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The body of the ambassador of Spain to the Republic of Zimbabwe, His Excellency Mr Jose Luis Blanco-Briones, was discovered this morning not far from the city of Harare. Foul play is suspected and police are continuing their investigations.

The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, has officially informed the Spanish Government of the tragic development. Comrade Mangwende extended the [words indistinct] and sincere condolences of the Government and people of Zimbabwe to the widow of Ambassador Blanco-Briones, and the government and people of Spain. He assured the Spanish Government that Zimbabwe will not rest until the circumstances surrounding the ambassador's death have been established. He added that the perpetrators of this (?serious) crime will be caught and brought to justice.

Mugabe Holds News Conference on Return From OAU

MB211140 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, arrived in Harare last night from the 21st OAU summit of heads of state and government in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa. Comrade Mugabe was met at the airport by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, ministers and members of the diplomatic corps. Addressing a news conference on his arrival, Comrade Mugabe said in order to alleviate economic problems, African countries must invest heavily in agriculture in order to raise the standard of living of peasants. On the repayment of Africa's huge external debt, Comrade Mugabe said African countries should adopt development strategies which ascertain the improvement of small-hold farmers. The prime minister added that he supported the proposed international conference aimed at discussing Africa's external debt, which now stands at more than 158 billion dollars.

The foreign minister of Niger, Mr Ide Oumarou, was elected secretary general after a long and controversial session. The African heads of state and government pledged to work together to prevent the financial collapse of their countries. The major measures to emerge from the summit included a 5-year plan to deal with the continent's economic crisis, a call for an international conference on Africa's debt, and a commitment to increase public investment in agriculture by 20 to 25 percent by the end of the decade.

Cabinet Minister, Deputy Minister Sworn In

MB221354 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] One newly appointed cabinet minister and a deputy minister were sworn in by the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, at State House in Harare today. They are Comrade David Karimanzira, the minister of youth, sport and culture, and Comrade Amina Hughes, the deputy minister for transport. The ceremony was attended by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and other government officials. Other cabinet ministers and their deputies took the oath of loyalty last week.

ZANU-PF Supporters Demonstrate Against ZAPU

MB220730 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] More than 1,000 ZANU-PF supporters staged a 4-hour peaceful demonstation yesterday against alleged provocation by ZAPU supporters at Rufaro suburb in Triangle. The district chairman of the ruling party in the area, Comrade Thadeus Mataruse, told the ZIMBABWE INFORMATION SERVICE that ZANU-PF youth are being harassed by supporters of Dr Joshua Nkomo. Comrade Mataruse said a house belonging to a ZANU-PF supporter had its windows broken by ZAPU followers last week. The chairman called on ZANU-PF youth to increase their vigilance against misguided elements bent on tarnishing the good name of ZANU-PF.